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NEW ISSUE



LABOUR STATISTICS

1975

**AUSTRALIAN
BUREAU OF
STATISTICS**

CANBERRA

Reference No. 6.61

INQUIRIES

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA

Reference No. 6.61

NOON 31 MARCH 1977

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PREFACE

This publication, which is the first of a series to be issued annually, contains statistics covering most of the subjects, except retail and wholesale prices and price indexes, formerly included in the *Labour Report*, which will no longer be issued.

The *Labour Report* was first published in 1912, and generally appeared each year thereafter. In recent years, because of the rapid expansion of activities in the field of labour statistics, and the desire to include as much relevant statistical and other material as possible, the *Labour Report* had become very much larger than in earlier years. Difficulties associated with its preparation and printing had caused increasing delays in publication. In order to meet the needs of users in a more efficient and timely way it has been decided to issue in its stead

an annual volume of labour statistics in mimeographed form.

This issue covers mainly the year 1975, but some figures for 1974 and earlier periods are also included. Because of limitations of space only a summary of the principal statistics is shown in the tables, but references to other more detailed statistics are given where appropriate.

The *Labour Report* contained a good deal of non-statistical material, for example, on National Wage Cases and other arbitration proceedings. Such material is not considered appropriate for a purely statistical publication, and has not been included in the present volume, but it will be available on request.

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Australian Statistician

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THE LABOUR FORCE

Further detail on subjects dealt with in this section is contained in other ABS publications. For subjects relating to population censuses reference should be made to the series of mimeographed and printed publications issued by the Bureau. Detailed information on the labour force and on employment and unemployment is contained in mimeographed bulletins *The Labour Force* (Reference No. 6.20) and *Employment and Unemployment* (Reference No. 6.4). Current information is also available in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics and the Digest of Current Economic Statistics*. Preliminary estimates are issued in quarterly statements *The Labour Force* (Reference No. 6.32) and *Unemployment* (Reference No. 6.35) and a monthly statement *Employed Wage and Salary Earners* (Reference No. 6.12).

This section contains a number of series relating to the labour force and its components. The labour force comprises two categories of persons: those who are employed and those who are unemployed. In the first category are included employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers. Comprehensive details for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole in respect of persons in the labour force, classified according to industry, occupation and occupational status (i.e. whether employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners or unpaid helpers) and personal characteristics such as age, sex,

marital status and birthplace, are obtained only at a general census of population. A summary of the information about the labour force that was obtained at the population census of June 1971 is given on pages 4 to 10. Results of the 1976 census are not yet available.

In the periods between population censuses, estimates of the labour force are obtained through the population survey, which is carried out by means of personal interviews at a sample of households throughout Australia in February, May, August and November each year. See pages 11 to 27. The survey provides, in addition to particulars of the demographic composition of the labour force, broad estimates of occupational status, occupation, industry and hours of work.

Detailed industry estimates for each State and Territory are obtained only in respect of wage and salary earners, through a monthly collection from employers. These estimates, which exclude employees in agriculture and in private households employing staff, are based on benchmarks established by analysing data from the 1971 population census and other relevant sources, such as special returns from government bodies and the Bureau's economic censuses and surveys. Further information about estimates of employed wage and salary earners is given on pages 39 to 44.

THE POPULATION CENSUS

General

In the 1971 census the labour force was defined as those persons aged 15 years and over who answered 'Yes' to any of the following questions on the 1971 Census Schedule:

- (a) 'Did this person have a full or part-time job, or business or farm of any kind last week?'
- (b) 'Did this person do any work at all last week for payment or profit?'
- (c) 'Was this person temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of last week?'
- (d) 'Did this person look for work last week?'

Thus the labour force comprises those persons who worked, those who had a job from which they were temporarily absent, those who were temporarily laid off without pay for the whole of the reference week and those who did not work, did not have a job and were actively looking for work.

Persons helping but not receiving wages or salary who usually worked less than 15 hours a week are excluded from the labour force. Bonded trainees (including trainee teachers) and cadets engaged in full-time study at educational institutions are also excluded, even though such institutions were conducted by their employer.

The unemployed members of the labour force are those persons who answered 'No' to Questions (a) and (b) and 'Yes' to Question (d) and those who answered 'Yes' to Question (a), 'No' to Question (b) and 'Yes' to Question (c). Thus the unemployed consist of those persons who did no work during the reference week and either looked for work (having no job) or were temporarily laid off without pay from a job.

This approach conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954.

According to the definition any labour force

activity during the previous week, however little, results in the person's being counted in the labour force.

Thus many persons whose main activity is not a labour force one (e.g. housewife, full-time student) are drawn into the labour force by virtue of part-time or occasional labour force activity in the previous week. Answers to the question on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the Census of 1971 than at the Census of 1966 and that they were predominantly females.

On the other hand, the definition excludes persons who may frequently or usually participate in the labour force but who in the previous week happened to have withdrawn from the labour force. Answers to the question on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the Census of 1971 than at the Census of 1966, especially among males.

A similar definition of the labour force is used in the quarterly population sample survey conducted by the Bureau by the method of personal interview. This survey is used to measure changes in the labour force from quarter to quarter in the intercensal period.

Evidence from post-enumeration surveys and pilot tests indicates that the personal interview approach tends to identify a larger number of persons as in the labour force than does the filling in of the census questions on the schedule by the householder, and that this tendency increased between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

The above considerations should be borne in mind if comparisons of the total labour force or labour force participation rates are made between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses, or between the 1971 Census and the 1971 labour force quarterly estimates, or if the 1971 Census figures for wage and salary earners are compared with the estimates of employed wage and salary earners shown on pages 39 to 44.

Occupational status, employment status and labour force status.

At the 1971 Census the terms 'occupational status', 'employment status' and 'labour force status' were used, and the relationship between these terms is illustrated by the following classifications:

<i>Occupational status</i>	<i>Employment status</i>	<i>Labour force status</i>
1. Employer	Employed	In the labour force
2. Self-employed		
3. Employee		
4. Helper		
5. Looking for first job	Unemployed	
6. Other unemployed		
7. Not in the labour force	Not in the labour force	Not in the labour force

POPULATION : OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971

<i>Occupational status</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
In labour force –			
Employed –			
Employer	217,792	59,646	277,438
Self-employed	300,422	77,637	378,059
Employee on wage or salary	3,058,672	1,494,298	4,552,970
Helper, unpaid	9,640	22,321	31,961
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>3,586,526</i>	<i>1,653,902</i>	<i>5,240,428</i>
Unemployed –			
Looking for first job	8,237	7,824	16,061
Other unemployed	44,876	29,123	73,999
<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>53,113</i>	<i>36,947</i>	<i>90,060</i>
Total in labour force	3,639,639	1,690,849	5,330,488
Not in labour force –			
Aged 0–14 years	1,880,557	1,789,495	3,670,052
Other not in labour force	892,515	2,862,583	3,755,098
Total not in labour force	2,773,072	4,652,078	7,425,150
GRAND TOTAL	6,412,711	6,342,927	12,755,638

POPULATION : OCCUPATIONAL STATUS : STATES AND TERRITORIES,
CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971 – PERSONS

<i>Occupational Status</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Australia</i>
In labour force –									
Employed –									
Employer	92,254	74,116	48,876	25,300	25,182	8,568	1,182	1,960	277,438
Self-employed	122,155	109,129	61,727	38,015	33,546	10,334	1,109	2,044	378,059
Employee on wage or salary	1,704,627	1,257,392	594,306	411,004	359,704	130,276	36,189	59,472	4,552,970
Helper, unpaid	9,822	8,537	5,719	3,249	3,298	1,037	106	193	31,961
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>1,928,858</i>	<i>1,449,174</i>	<i>710,628</i>	<i>477,568</i>	<i>421,730</i>	<i>150,215</i>	<i>38,586</i>	<i>63,669</i>	<i>5,240,428</i>
Unemployed –									
Looking for first job	5,589	4,255	2,345	1,795	1,276	503	127	171	16,061
Other unemployed	25,682	19,562	10,949	6,560	7,376	2,544	582	744	73,999
<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>31,271</i>	<i>23,817</i>	<i>13,294</i>	<i>8,355</i>	<i>8,652</i>	<i>3,047</i>	<i>709</i>	<i>915</i>	<i>90,060</i>
Total in labour force	1,960,129	1,472,991	723,922	485,923	430,382	153,262	39,295	64,584	5,330,488
Not in labour force –									
Aged 0–14 years	1,269,101	1,012,549	540,080	339,850	312,042	121,323	28,405	46,702	3,670,052
Other not in labour force	1,371,950	1,016,811	563,063	347,934	288,045	115,828	18,690	32,777	3,755,098
Total not in labour force	2,641,051	2,029,360	1,103,143	687,784	600,087	237,151	47,095	79,479	7,425,150
GRAND TOTAL	4,601,180	3,502,351	1,827,065	1,173,707	1,030,469	390,413	86,390	144,063	12,755,638

Occupation

Occupation is defined as the type of work performed by an employed person and should not be confused with the type of productive activity, business or service carried out by the establishment in which a person works, e.g. a carpenter employed by a steel-making establishment would have the occupation 'carpenter' and industry 'steel manufacture'; an electrician working at an oil refinery would have the occupation 'electrician' but his industry would be 'oil refining'. In accordance with the International Standard Classification of Occupations the structure of the Australian classification used for the 1971 and previous censuses was based primarily on the nature of the work done. The 1971 classification was prepared from the International Standard Classification of Occupations 1958 (revised 1966).

The classification of persons to an occupation based upon the replies provided on census schedules can be a most difficult task. This is particularly so in respect of occupations described as 'professional'. This can be simply illustrated by taking the reply 'engineer', which is provided on census schedules by persons ranging from university graduates in engineering to mechanics of

various types, locomotive drivers and attendants of stationary engines.

Much of this difficulty can be overcome by studying the answers to the census questions on qualifications held, but considerable knowledge of qualifications is needed to use them effectively in coding occupations. Such knowledge could not be conveyed in a simple set of instructions to the coders employed for census processing.

For this reason occupation minor group OA (Architects, engineers and surveyors, is professional) limited solely to persons holding a university degree. Other persons describing themselves in professional terms but not holding a degree were classified to minor group OK (Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.).

This is of course too restrictive a definition of many 'professional' occupations and consequently a set of tabulations of the individual occupations in minor group OK cross-classified by tertiary qualifications held (other than university degrees) was produced as a supplement to all tabulations showing occupation at the minor group level. Information from these supplementary tabulations is available on request.

EMPLOYED POPULATION : OCCUPATION, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971

<i>Major and minor occupation group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Professional, technical and related workers -			
Architects, engineers and surveys, professional	16,833	203	17,036
Chemists, physicists, geologists and other related scientists	7,025	831	7,856
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	6,458	1,076	7,534
Medical practitioners and dentists	17,267	2,317	19,584
Nurses, including probationers or trainees	5,047	84,473	89,520
Professional medical workers, n.e.c.	8,105	6,275	14,380
Teachers	67,009	88,528	155,537
Clergy and related members of religious orders	10,360	2,479	12,839
Law professionals	9,690	609	10,299
Artists, entertainers, writers and related workers	19,733	10,830	30,563
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.	100,173	16,320	116,493
Other professional, technical and related workers	41,629	13,238	54,867
<i>Total professional, etc., workers</i>	<i>309,329</i>	<i>227,179</i>	<i>536,508</i>

EMPLOYED POPULATION : OCCUPATION, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971 - *continued*

<i>Major and minor occupation group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Administrative, executive and managerial workers -			
Administrative and executive officials, government, n.e.c.	11,721	191	11,912
Employers, workers on own account, status 0, directors, managers, n.e.c.	295,121	41,841	336,962
<i>Total administrative, etc., workers</i>	<i>306,842</i>	<i>42,032</i>	<i>348,874</i>
Clerical workers -			
Book-keepers and cashiers	41,346	51,980	93,326
Stenographers and typists	..	171,752	171,752
Other clerical workers	259,366	305,964	565,330
<i>Total clerical workers</i>	<i>300,712</i>	<i>529,696</i>	<i>830,408</i>
Sales workers -			
Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers	31,383	2,249	33,632
Commercial travellers and manufacturers agents	46,816	2,511	49,327
Proprietors and shopkeepers, workers on own account, n.e.c. status 0, retail and wholesale trade, salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	139,792	199,135	338,927
<i>Total sales workers</i>	<i>217,991</i>	<i>203,895</i>	<i>421,886</i>
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers -			
Farmers and farm managers	205,982	40,470	246,452
Farm workers, including farm foremen	114,404	22,000	136,404
Wool classers	1,953	10	1,963
Hunters and trappers	555	..	555
Fishermen and related workers	7,170	210	7,380
Timber getters and other forestry workers	11,064	88	11,152
<i>Total farmers, etc.</i>	<i>341,128</i>	<i>62,778</i>	<i>403,906</i>
Miners, quarrymen and related workers -			
Miners, mineral prospectors and quarrymen	28,843	89	28,932
Well drillers, oil, water and related workers	1,084	1	1,085
Mineral treaters	3,870	..	3,870
<i>Total miners, quarrymen, etc.</i>	<i>33,797</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>33,887</i>
Workers in transport and communication -			
Deck and engineer officers, ship, not services	3,434	9	3,443
Deck and engine room hands, ship and boatmen, not services	5,703	..	5,703
Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers, not services	3,147	22	3,169
Drivers and firemen, rail transport	11,486	..	11,486
Drivers, road transport	168,830	6,626	175,456
Guards and conductors, railway	4,060	..	4,060
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport	20,787	830	21,617
Telephone, telegraph and related communication operators	3,410	25,508	28,918
Postmasters, postmen and messengers	23,011	5,479	28,490
Workers in transport and communication, n.e.c.	7,165	1,283	8,448
<i>Total workers in transport, etc.</i>	<i>251,033</i>	<i>39,757</i>	<i>290,790</i>
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. -			
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	14,428	19,444	33,872
Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers	16,963	60,509	77,472
Leathercutters, lasters, sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers	7,907	9,585	17,492
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers	20,776	..	20,776
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers and related workers	15,321	1,350	16,671
Toolmakers, metal machinists, mechanics, plumbers and related metal workers	366,933	4,628	371,561

EMPLOYED POPULATION : OCCUPATION, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971 — *continued*

Major and minor occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Electricians and related electrical and electronic workers	128,888	1,015	129,903
Metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	61,361	35,001	96,362
Carpenters, woodworking machinists, cabinetmakers, and related workers	121,555	2,547	124,102
Painters and decorators	49,359	876	50,235
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c.	104,262	25	104,287
Compositors, printing machinists, engravers, bookbinders and related workers	33,663	8,330	41,993
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	10,014	1,754	11,768
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers and related food and drink workers	77,373	17,716	95,089
Chemical, sugar and paper production-process workers	22,669	5,216	27,885
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	836	1,435	2,271
Paper products, rubber, plastic and production-process workers, n.e.c.	28,660	15,039	43,699
Packers, wrappers, labellers	11,173	26,367	37,540
Stationary engine, excavating and lifting equipment operators	71,281	260	71,541
Storemen and freight handlers	97,333	3,574	100,907
Labourers, n.e.c.	196,095	9,170	205,265
<i>Total craftsmen, etc.</i>	<i>1,456,850</i>	<i>223,841</i>	<i>1,680,691</i>
Service, sport and recreation workers —			
Fire brigade, police and other protective service workers	40,536	962	41,498
Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	18,666	107,302	125,968
Waiters, bartenders	14,208	31,826	46,034
Caretakers, cleaners, buildings	33,679	40,359	74,038
Barbers, hairdressers and beauticians	7,468	20,764	28,232
Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	5,031	13,160	18,191
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	3,490	836	4,326
Photographers and camera operators	3,490	714	4,204
Undertakers and crematorium workers	923	40	963
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	16,880	27,228	44,108
<i>Total service, etc., workers</i>	<i>144,371</i>	<i>243,191</i>	<i>387,562</i>
Members of armed services —			
Officers, Royal Australian Air Force	2,108	133	2,241
Other ranks, Royal Australian Air Force	14,810	793	15,603
Officers, Australian Military Forces	3,019	168	3,187
Other ranks, Australian Military Forces	29,271	842	30,113
Officers, Royal Australian Navy	1,588	43	1,631
Other ranks, Royal Australian Navy	11,809	612	12,421
Officers, Overseas Forces in Australia	..	..	..
Other ranks, Overseas Forces in Australia	..	..	..
<i>Total armed services</i>	<i>62,605</i>	<i>2,591</i>	<i>65,196</i>
Occupation inadequately described or not stated —			
Occupation inadequately described or not stated: excluding managerial workers, 'other and inadequately described or not stated', code No. 119 major group 1	161,868	78,852	240,720
Total employed(a)	3,586,526	1,653,902	5,240,428

(a) Persons who, during the week prior to the Census, were unemployed or who were classified as 'not in the labour force' are not included in this table.

Industry

Industry is defined as the branch of productive activity, business or service carried out by the establishment in which a person is employed.

For the 1971 Census the classification of industry was based on the Preliminary Edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). For the purposes of the population census an 'undefined'

category was added, where appropriate, to individual Divisions, Sub-divisions and Groups of the classification to facilitate the coding of imprecise or generalised descriptions of industrial activities on the census schedules. At the 1966 and previous censuses, industry was determined from the respondent's own stated description of the 'kind of industry, business or service' in which he worked. As a result there is discontinuity in the census industry figures.

EMPLOYED POPULATION : INDUSTRY, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971

<i>Industry division and sub-division</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting –			
Agriculture	283,262	66,422	349,684
Services to agriculture	15,061	902	15,963
Forestry and logging	11,909	419	12,328
Fishing and hunting	7,950	438	8,388
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, undefined	36	8	44
Total agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	318,218	68,189	386,407
Mining –			
Metallic minerals	31,925	2,260	34,185
Coal	19,414	384	19,798
Crude petroleum (including natural gas)	448	28	476
Construction materials	6,643	491	7,134
Other non-metallic minerals	2,936	201	3,137
Services to mining	7,806	2,040	9,846
Mining undefined	1,275	172	1,447
Total mining	70,447	5,576	76,023
Manufacturing –			
Food, beverages and tobacco	135,128	47,373	182,501
Textiles	28,035	22,218	50,253
Clothing and footwear (including knitting mills)	23,920	75,346	99,266
Wood, wood products and furniture (except sheet metal)	66,849	8,696	75,545
Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	73,731	27,682	101,413
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	45,625	17,224	62,849
Glass, clay and other non-metallic mineral products	47,175	5,640	52,815
Basic metal products	84,005	6,816	90,821
Fabricated metal products	88,606	19,440	108,046
Transport equipment	122,885	13,670	136,555
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances	139,494	45,717	185,211
Leather, rubber and plastic products and manufacturing n.e.c.	42,280	20,422	62,702
Manufacturing, undefined	5,541	2,100	7,641
Total manufacturing	903,274	312,344	1,215,618
Electricity, gas and water –			
Electricity and gas	61,850	5,884	67,734
Water, sewerage and drainage	21,900	1,618	23,518
Total electricity, gas and water	83,750	7,502	91,252
Construction –			
General construction	252,904	11,738	264,642
Special-trade contracting	131,603	8,406	140,009
Construction, undefined	7,301	277	7,578
Total construction	391,808	20,421	412,229

EMPLOYED POPULATION : INDUSTRY, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971 - *continued*

<i>Industry division and sub-division</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Wholesale and retail trade -			
Wholesale trade	244,873	92,769	337,642
Retail trade	355,464	294,423	649,887
Wholesale and retail trade, undefined	374	185	559
<i>Total wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>600,711</i>	<i>387,377</i>	<i>988,088</i>
Transport and storage -			
Road transport	112,074	13,859	125,933
Railway transport	55,086	5,599	60,685
Water transport	33,579	2,415	35,994
Air transport	21,084	5,495	26,579
Other transport and storage	15,914	5,883	21,797
Transport and storage, undefined	662	63	725
<i>Total transport and storage</i>	<i>238,399</i>	<i>33,314</i>	<i>271,713</i>
<i>Communication</i>	<i>78,316</i>	<i>25,169</i>	<i>103,485</i>
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services -			
Finance and investment	70,710	51,877	122,587
Insurance	36,294	29,301	65,595
Real estate and business services	98,152	76,706	174,858
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services, undefined	263	115	378
<i>Total finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	<i>205,419</i>	<i>157,999</i>	<i>363,418</i>
Public administration and defence -			
Public administration	130,724	60,171	190,895
Defence	83,435	8,726	92,161
Public administration and defence, undefined	60	36	96
<i>Total public administration and defence</i>	<i>214,219</i>	<i>68,933</i>	<i>283,152</i>
Community services -			
Health	58,584	182,025	240,609
Education, libraries, museums and art galleries	85,561	124,171	209,732
Welfare and charitable services and religious institutions	17,835	16,985	34,820
Other community services	61,357	17,545	78,902
Community services, undefined	119	467	586
<i>Total community services</i>	<i>223,456</i>	<i>341,193</i>	<i>564,649</i>
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services -			
Entertainment and recreational services	29,083	22,412	51,495
Restaurants, hotels and clubs	57,612	83,700	141,312
Personal services	21,359	40,857	62,216
Private households employing staff	1,212	10,967	12,179
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services, undefined	204	105	309
<i>Total entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services</i>	<i>109,470</i>	<i>158,041</i>	<i>267,511</i>
<i>Non-classifiable establishments</i>	<i>149,039</i>	<i>67,844</i>	<i>216,883</i>
Total employed(a)	3,586,526	1,653,902	5,240,428

(a) Persons who, during the week prior to the Census, were unemployed or who were classified as 'not in the labour force' are not included in this table.

**EMPLOYED POPULATION : INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS,
CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971**

<i>Industry division</i>	<i>Employer</i>	<i>Self-employed</i>	<i>Employee</i>	<i>Helper</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	52,681	139,286	120,951	5,300	318,218
Mining	436	1,566	68,349	96	70,447
Manufacturing	14,818	11,315	876,910	231	903,274
Electricity, gas and water	36	28	83,685	1	83,750
Construction	31,074	40,516	320,024	194	391,808
Wholesale and retail trade	62,243	48,403	489,315	750	600,711
Transport and storage	10,025	24,111	204,131	132	238,399
Communication	29	102	78,184	1	78,316
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	18,263	12,200	174,766	190	205,419
Public administration and defence	..	..	214,219	..	214,219
Community services	11,526	3,350	207,249	1,331	223,456
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	14,218	11,717	83,231	304	109,470
Non-classifiable establishments	2,443	7,828	137,658	1,110	149,039
<i>Total employed(a)</i>	<i>217,792</i>	<i>300,422</i>	<i>3,058,672</i>	<i>9,640</i>	<i>3,586,526</i>
FEMALES					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11,888	27,182	19,916	9,203	68,189
Mining	52	84	5,416	24	5,576
Manufacturing	3,657	3,846	304,308	533	312,344
Electricity, gas and water	7	4	7,490	1	7,502
Construction	2,779	1,564	15,575	503	20,421
Wholesale and retail trade	24,879	25,954	333,214	3,330	387,377
Transport and storage	1,413	1,790	29,806	305	33,314
Communication	17	81	25,068	3	25,169
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	2,058	3,733	151,897	311	157,999
Public administration and defence	..	..	68,933	..	68,933
Community services	2,014	4,536	330,936	3,707	341,193
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	10,391	7,110	139,280	1,260	158,041
Non-classifiable establishments	491	1,753	62,459	3,141	67,844
<i>Total employed(a)</i>	<i>59,646</i>	<i>77,637</i>	<i>1,494,298</i>	<i>22,321</i>	<i>1,653,902</i>
PERSONS					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	64,569	166,468	140,867	14,503	386,407
Mining	488	1,650	73,765	120	76,023
Manufacturing	18,475	15,161	1,181,218	764	1,215,618
Electricity, gas and water	43	32	91,175	2	91,252
Construction	33,853	42,080	335,599	697	412,229
Wholesale and retail trade	87,122	74,357	822,529	4,080	988,088
Transport and storage	11,438	25,901	233,937	437	271,713
Communication	46	183	103,252	4	103,485
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	20,321	15,933	326,663	501	363,418
Public administration and defence	..	..	283,152	..	283,152
Community services	13,540	7,886	538,185	5,038	564,649
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	24,609	18,827	222,511	1,564	267,511
Non-classifiable establishments	2,934	9,581	200,117	4,251	216,883
<i>Total employed(a)</i>	<i>277,438</i>	<i>378,059</i>	<i>4,552,970</i>	<i>31,961</i>	<i>5,240,428</i>

(a) Persons who, during the week prior to the Census, were unemployed or who were classified as 'not in the labour force' are not included in this table.

Further results of the 1971 census will be found in *Census Bulletin 5 : The Labour Force*.

THE POPULATION SURVEY

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey carried out in February, May, August and November of each year in all States and Territories. Emphasis in the survey is placed on the collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, the principal survey component being referred to as the labour force survey. The remaining part of the population survey consists of supplementary collections which are carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey.

The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. Information is obtained each quarter from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The

interviews are carried out during a period of four weeks, so that there are four survey weeks in each of the months to which the survey relates. These four survey weeks are chosen so as to fall within the limits of the calendar month or with minimum encroachment into the adjacent months.

The survey normally covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia, but because of special circumstances in November 1975 the sample size was reduced to one half of one per cent.

A description of the labour force survey and a selection of principal statistics obtained from it are given in this section. Data from supplementary surveys are published in bulletins which are available on request. A list of titles is shown on page 28.

THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The first Australia-wide labour force survey was carried out in February 1964. Estimates are published quarterly in *The Labour Force* (Reference No. 6.20), *The Labour Force (Preliminary)* (Reference No. 6.32) and *Unemployment (Preliminary Estimates)* (Reference No. 6.35). More comprehensive statistics have been published in special bulletins entitled *The Labour Force* (Reference No. 6.22), covering the period 1964 to 1968, and generally single years thereafter.

The survey includes all persons fifteen years of age and over except members of the permanent armed forces and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations. However, because of cyclone Tracy the survey was not conducted in Darwin in February 1975. It is estimated that some 17,000 persons aged 15 years and over were in Darwin at the time of the survey.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which an individual is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as 'survey week', which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place.

Definitions

- (i) *The labour force* comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (ii) and (iii) below.
- (ii) *Employed persons* comprise all those who, during the survey week,

- (a) did any work for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons), or
- (b) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or
- (c) had a job, business or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave, holiday, production hold-up due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc., or because they were on strike.

A person who had a job but was temporarily laid off by his employer for the whole week without pay is excluded, and is classified in the tables as unemployed. A person who did some work during the week, however, before he either lost his job or was laid off, is classified as employed. A person who held more than one job is counted only once, in the job at which he worked most hours during the survey week.

- (iii) Before May 1976 *unemployed persons* comprised all those who, during survey week, did no work at all, and who either,
 - (a) did not have a job or business and were actively looking for full-time or part-time work (including those who stated that they would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or believed no work was available, or had not already made definite arrangements to start work in a new job after the survey week), or
 - (b) were laid off from their jobs without pay for the whole week

A person who either lost his job or was laid off during survey week, but did some work at his job during that week, is classified as employed.

(NOTE. For the definition of unemployed persons adopted in May 1976 see *The Labour Force* (Reference No. 6.20).)

- (iv) *Persons not in the labour force* are all those who, during the survey week, were not in the categories 'employed' or 'unemployed' as defined. This category therefore includes persons without a job, business or farm who were not actively looking for work, and who, during the survey week, were either keeping house (unpaid), attending an educational institution (e.g. school or university), retired or voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work or inmates of institutions. A person who worked less than fifteen hours without pay in a family business during the survey week is also classified as not in the labour force.

Figures for total population fifteen years of age and over for each sex are derived from the official population estimates, which in turn are based on results of population censuses. Figures for marital status and all labour force characteristics of these populations are derived from the sample survey data. For this and other reasons, including differences in timing, methods of collection (personal interview, self-enumeration in the census) and, in some cases, concepts and definitions, the survey estimates of marital status and labour force characteristics may not agree closely with the corresponding census figures.

Estimation procedure

The estimates are derived from the quarterly population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

Revision of estimates

The new definition of unemployed persons, referred to above, was tested during a number of surveys, beginning in February 1975. When this definition was adopted in May 1976 it was therefore possible to revise total unemployment estimates back to February 1975. These revisions necessarily resulted in revisions to the total labour force, and hence to the estimates of persons not in the labour force. However, it was not feasible to obtain revised estimates in all the detail usually published. The estimates for 1975 in this section are therefore based on the old definitions. For total estimates based on the new definitions see *The Labour Force*, May 1976 (Reference No. 6.20).

Reliability of the estimates

Since the estimates in this section are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample, and not the whole population, was enumerated. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from a comparable complete enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates. Standard errors for general application are given in the first table on page 13. It should be noted that due to the reduction in the sample size for November 1975, standard errors for estimates for that quarter are approximately 15 per cent higher than those shown in the first table on page 13. For further details see the Technical Note of the November 1975 issue of *The Labour Force*. The figures in the first table on page 13 will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate since they are averages based on calculations for a limited number of past surveys over a wide range of labour force characteristics. However, they will provide an indication of the magnitude of the standard error of any particular estimate for any particular survey. An example of the use of the table is as follows: if the estimate for Australia obtained from the sample is 100,000 the standard error is 3,000; i.e. there are about two chances in three that the true figure is within the range 97,000 to 103,000 and about nineteen chances in twenty that this figure is between 94,000 and 106,000.

The quarter-to-quarter change in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the change depends on the standard error of the level of the estimate, rather than on the change itself. An indication of the magnitude of standard errors of quarter-to-quarter change in the Australian estimates is given in the second table on page 13. The estimates of standard error of quarter-to-quarter change apply only to estimates of change between two consecutive quarters. Changes between corresponding quarters of consecutive years, or between two other non-consecutive quarters, will generally be subject to somewhat greater sampling variability than is indicated in the second table on page 13. An example of the use of this table is as follows: if the estimates for Australia for two successive quarters are 500,000 and 520,000 then from the first table it can be seen that the standard errors of these two estimates are of the order of 6,000 and from the second table that the standard error of the quarter-to-quarter change is 5,000. That is, there are about two chances in three that the quarter-to-quarter

change lies between 15,000 and 25,000 and about nineteen chances in twenty that it lies between 10,000 and 30,000.

The standard errors of estimates relating to agricultural employment are generally somewhat higher than the standard errors of other estimates of the same magnitude. Estimates for females also tend to have higher standard errors than estimates of equivalent size for males in similar employment categories.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the numerator and the size of the denominator. However, the percent standard error of the estimated percentage will generally be lower than the per cent standard error of the estimate of the numerator. The per cent standard errors of the numerators can be obtained from the first table below.

As the standard errors in the first table below show, *the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error*. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables relating to the labour force survey, estimates below the levels shown in the first table below have not been included. Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the *non-sampling error*, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or only a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate (persons)	N.S.W. No.	Vic. No.	Qld No.	S.A. No.	W.A. No.	Tas. No.	N.T. No.	A.C.T. No.	Australia	
									No.	Per cent of estimate
1,500						250	300	300		
2,000					400	250	350	350		
2,500				500	450	250	400	400		
3,000			600	500	450	300	400	450		
4,000	900	900	700	500	500	300	450	550	800	20.0
5,000	1,000	1,000	750	550	550	350	500	600	900	18.0
10,000	1,300	1,300	900	800	700	400	650	800	1,200	12.0
20,000	1,600	1,600	1,200	1,100	1,000	400	900	1,050	1,600	8.0
50,000	2,500	2,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	500	1,300	1,500	2,300	4.6
100,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	600		2,000	3,000	3.0
200,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000				4,000	2.0
500,000	5,000	5,000	3,500	3,200	3,000				6,000	1.2
1,000,000	8,000	8,000							8,000	0.8
2,000,000									10,000	0.5

— Estimates below the levels indicated have not been published - see above.

NOTE. Standard errors applicable to survey estimates for November 1975 are approximately 15 per cent higher than the levels shown in the above table. See the paragraphs under "Reliability of the estimates" on page 12.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF QUARTER-TO-QUARTER CHANGE : AUSTRALIA (Persons)

Standard error of quarterly level	Standard error of quarter-to-quarter change	Standard error of quarterly level	Standard error of quarter-to-quarter change
1,000	1,300	5,000	4,700
2,000	2,500	6,000	5,000
3,000	3,600	7,000	5,200
4,000	4,300	8,000	5,300

(THE LABOUR FORCE IN EACH GROUP AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER IN THE SAME GROUP)

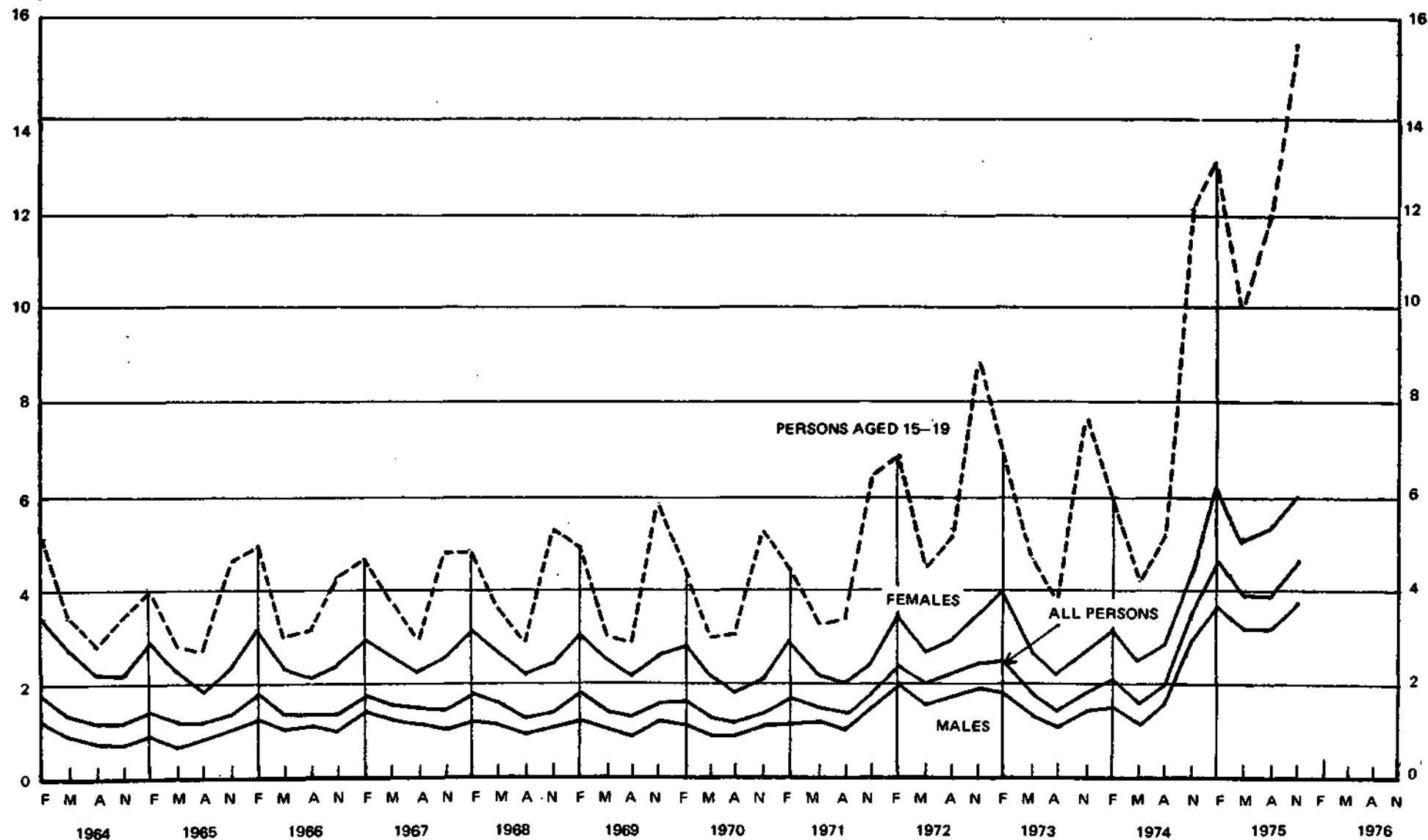
Per cent



(a) Never married, widowed and divorced.

(THE UNEMPLOYED IN EACH GROUP AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE
IN THE SAME GROUP)

Per cent



CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER (a), BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Month	Employed (b)			Unemployed (b)		Total labour force (b)		Not in labour force (b) ('000)	Civilian population aged 15 and over (a) ('000)
	Agriculture ('000)	Other industries ('000)	Total ('000)	Number ('000)	Per cent of labour force (c)	Number ('000)	Per cent of population (d)		
MALES									
1972 - November	309.6	3,395.2	3,704.8	70.2	1.9	3,775.0	82.4	804.1	4,579.1
1973 - November (e)	306.2	3,467.5	3,773.7	54.1	1.4	3,827.8	82.1	833.8	4,661.6
1974 - November	299.5	3,476.7	3,776.2	111.4	2.9	3,887.6	81.4	890.1	4,777.6
1975 - February (f)	295.2	3,477.9	3,773.0	143.8	3.7	3,916.8	81.6	881.0	4,797.8
May	297.6	3,474.3	3,771.9	124.5	3.2	3,896.3	81.1	910.7	4,807.0
August	294.8	3,453.4	3,748.2	124.6	3.2	3,872.7	80.4	941.3	4,814.0
November (g)	294.3	3,475.0	3,769.3	149.6	3.8	3,918.9	80.9	924.4	4,843.3
MARRIED WOMEN									
1972 - November	61.7	1,081.1	1,142.8	28.2	2.4	1,171.0	37.6	1,942.0	3,113.0
1973 - November (e)	60.8	1,153.1	1,213.8	19.4	1.6	1,233.2	39.1	1,921.7	3,155.0
1974 - November	61.1	1,218.4	1,279.6	38.6	2.9	1,318.2	40.6	1,927.0	3,245.2
1975 - February (f)	61.2	1,166.5	1,227.7	62.0	4.8	1,289.7	39.9	1,945.0	3,234.7
May	52.1	1,185.5	1,237.6	51.0	4.0	1,288.6	39.8	1,951.0	3,239.6
August	54.8	1,191.7	1,246.5	46.6	3.6	1,293.0	40.0	1,940.6	3,233.7
November (g)	62.7	1,241.9	1,304.6	51.9	3.8	1,356.4	41.9	1,881.6	3,238.1
OTHER FEMALES (h)									
1972 - November	12.2	681.5	693.7	37.3	5.1	731.0	46.7	833.4	1,564.4
1973 - November (e)	11.2	691.9	703.0	32.0	4.4	735.0	45.8	868.6	1,603.6
1974 - November	11.6	684.3	696.0	51.0	6.8	746.9	45.7	888.9	1,635.9
1975 - February (f)	11.4	692.0	703.3	66.6	8.7	770.0	46.3	893.0	1,662.9
May	10.3	690.8	701.1	54.1	7.2	755.2	45.3	910.5	1,665.6
August	12.5	681.0	693.4	62.3	8.2	755.8	45.2	917.0	1,672.7
November (g)	12.1	713.2	725.3	77.6	9.7	802.9	47.1	901.0	1,703.9
ALL FEMALES									
1972 - November	73.9	1,762.6	1,836.5	65.3	3.4	1,902.0	40.7	2,775.4	4,677.4
1973 - November (e)	72.0	1,844.9	1,916.9	51.4	2.6	1,968.2	41.4	2,790.4	4,758.6
1974 - November	72.8	1,902.7	1,975.5	89.6	4.3	2,065.1	42.3	2,816.0	4,881.1
1975 - February (f)	72.5	1,858.5	1,931.0	128.6	6.2	2,059.7	42.1	2,838.0	4,897.7
May	62.4	1,876.3	1,938.7	105.1	5.1	2,043.8	41.7	2,861.5	4,905.3
August	67.3	1,872.7	1,939.9	108.9	5.3	2,048.8	41.8	2,857.6	4,906.4
November (g)	74.8	1,955.1	2,029.8	129.5	6.0	2,159.3	43.7	2,782.6	4,942.0
PERSONS									
1972 - November	383.5	5,157.8	5,541.3	135.7	2.4	5,677.0	61.3	3,579.5	9,256.5
1973 - November (e)	378.2	5,312.4	5,690.6	105.4	1.8	5,796.0	61.5	3,624.2	9,420.2
1974 - November	372.2	5,379.4	5,751.7	201.0	3.4	5,952.7	61.6	3,706.1	9,658.7
1975 - February (f)	367.7	5,336.4	5,704.0	272.4	4.6	5,976.5	61.6	3,719.0	9,695.5
May	360.0	5,350.6	5,710.6	229.6	3.9	5,940.1	61.2	3,772.1	9,712.3
August	362.1	5,326.0	5,688.1	233.5	3.9	5,921.5	60.9	3,798.9	9,720.4
November (g)	369.1	5,430.0	5,799.1	279.1	4.6	6,078.2	62.1	3,707.1	9,785.3

(a) For a note on persons excluded see page 11. (b) For definitions see pages 11 and 12. (c) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. (d) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate). (e) Affected by industrial dispute. (f) Excludes Darwin. see page 11. (g) The sample size was reduced for this survey. See page 12. (h) Never married, widowed and divorced.

NOTE. Following the adoption of a new definition of unemployment the estimates for 1975 for unemployed, total labour force and not in the labour force were revised. The estimates shown are based on the old definition. See page 12.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE (a), BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, STATES AND TERRITORIES, NOVEMBER 1975

State or Territory	Employed (b)			Unemployed (b)		Total labour force (b)	
	Agri- culture (^{'000})	Other industries (^{'000})	Total (^{'000})	Number (^{'000})	Per cent of labour force (c)	Number (^{'000})	Per cent of popula- tion (d)
MALES							
New South Wales	84.5	1,254.3	1,338.9	63.6	4.5	1,402.5	80.9
Victoria	64.8	960.6	1,025.5	36.8	3.5	1,062.2	81.2
Queensland	63.1	477.0	540.1	19.2	3.4	559.3	78.8
South Australia	31.5	316.4	347.9	12.5	3.5	360.4	80.8
Western Australia	38.1	286.2	324.4	11.9	3.5	336.3	82.6
Tasmania	10.3	99.2	109.5	3.9	3.5	113.4	79.1
Northern Territory	1.7	25.8	27.5	*	*	28.1	86.7
Australian Capital Territory	*	55.4	55.6	*	*	56.8	91.1
<i>Australia</i>	<i>294.3</i>	<i>3,475.0</i>	<i>3,769.3</i>	<i>149.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3,918.9</i>	<i>80.9</i>
FEMALES							
New South Wales	23.7	702.7	726.4	50.1	6.4	776.4	43.6
Victoria	17.1	550.1	567.2	33.7	5.6	600.9	44.6
Queensland	14.1	251.8	265.9	17.0	6.0	283.0	39.4
South Australia	7.9	187.9	195.8	10.5	5.1	206.4	45.1
Western Australia	8.0	164.1	172.1	11.4	6.2	183.4	46.3
Tasmania	2.9	52.4	55.2	4.1	6.9	59.3	40.5
Northern Territory	*	13.4	14.6	*	*	14.9	52.4
Australian Capital Territory	*	32.7	32.7	2.3	6.6	35.0	53.8
<i>Australia</i>	<i>74.8</i>	<i>1,955.1</i>	<i>2,029.8</i>	<i>129.5</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>2,159.3</i>	<i>43.7</i>
PERSONS							
New South Wales	108.2	1,957.1	2,065.3	113.7	5.2	2,179.0	62.0
Victoria	81.9	1,510.7	1,592.6	70.5	4.2	1,663.1	62.6
Queensland	77.2	728.9	806.0	36.2	4.3	842.2	59.0
South Australia	39.4	504.4	543.8	23.0	4.1	566.7	62.7
Western Australia	46.1	450.3	496.4	23.3	4.5	519.7	64.7
Tasmania	13.2	151.5	164.7	8.1	4.7	172.8	59.6
Northern Territory	2.9	39.2	42.1	*	*	43.0	70.6
Australian Capital Territory	*	88.0	88.3	3.5	3.8	91.7	72.0
<i>Australia</i>	<i>369.1</i>	<i>5,430.0</i>	<i>5,799.1</i>	<i>279.1</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>6,078.2</i>	<i>62.1</i>

For notes see previous table.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. For an explanation of the standard error of the estimates see pages 12 and 13.

**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD
OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1975**

Birthplace and period of arrival	Employed (b) ('000)	Unemployed (b)		Total labour force (b)	
		Number ('000)	Per cent of labour force (c)	Number ('000)	Per cent of population (d)
MALES					
Born in Australia	2,751.8	113.8	4.0	2,865.6	81.3
Born outside Australia –					
Arrived before 1955	307.6	6.5	2.1	314.2	73.4
1955 to 1961	229.2	6.5	2.7	235.7	91.1
1962 to 1967	198.7	11.0	5.2	209.7	88.7
1968 to 1973	222.9	9.2	4.0	232.1	88.6
Jan. 1974 to Nov. 1975	59.0	*	*	61.6	86.6
Total born outside Australia	1,017.5	35.8	3.4	1,053.3	83.8
MARRIED WOMEN					
Born in Australia	900.3	29.7	3.2	930.1	39.1
Born outside Australia –					
Arrived before 1955	98.7	*	*	101.7	40.8
1955 to 1961	97.5	4.6	4.5	102.1	52.5
1962 to 1967	87.5	4.7	5.1	92.2	53.9
1968 to 1973	100.1	7.0	6.5	107.1	58.9
Jan. 1974 to Nov. 1975	20.4	*	*	23.2	49.1
Total born outside Australia	404.2	22.2	5.2	426.4	50.5
ALL FEMALES					
Born in Australia	1,488.2	95.3	6.0	1,583.6	42.8
Born outside Australia –					
Arrived before 1955	123.9	*	*	127.5	36.5
1955 to 1961	123.3	8.0	6.1	131.3	53.6
1962 to 1967	114.9	8.6	6.9	123.5	54.1
1968 to 1973	139.2	10.1	6.7	149.3	60.1
Jan. 1974 to Nov. 1975	40.3	*	*	44.2	57.3
Total born outside Australia	541.6	34.2	5.9	575.7	50.1
PERSONS					
Born in Australia	4,240.0	209.1	4.7	4,449.2	61.6
Born outside Australia –					
Arrived before 1955	431.5	10.2	2.3	441.7	56.8
1955 to 1961	352.5	14.5	3.9	367.1	72.9
1962 to 1967	313.6	19.5	5.9	333.2	71.7
1968 to 1973	362.1	19.2	5.0	381.3	74.8
Jan. 1974 to Nov. 1975	99.3	6.5	6.2	105.8	71.3
Total born outside Australia	1,559.1	70.0	4.3	1,629.1	67.7

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see pages 11 and 12. (c) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. (d) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group. Persons in institutions for whom, for the purpose of the survey, the institution was regarded as their usual place of residence, have been omitted since it is not practicable to ascertain the birthplace or the year of arrival in Australia for such persons.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See page 13.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, NOVEMBER 1975

Age group (years)	Married			Not married (b)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)									
15-19	8.6	20.8	29.5	353.8	317.7	671.5	362.5	338.5	701.0
20-24	185.7	186.2	371.9	329.2	189.4	518.6	514.9	375.6	890.5
25-34	809.0	386.9	1,195.8	203.4	102.4	305.8	1,012.3	489.3	1,501.6
35-44	688.2	368.8	1,057.0	75.7	53.2	128.9	763.8	422.0	1,185.9
45-54	652.1	286.7	938.8	79.8	68.3	148.1	731.9	355.0	1,086.9
55-59	235.0	73.3	308.3	31.1	30.2	61.3	266.1	103.4	369.6
60-64	168.0	26.6	194.7	21.6	23.8	45.4	189.6	50.4	240.1
65 and over	62.2	7.2	69.4	15.6	17.9	33.4	77.8	25.0	102.8
Total	2,808.8	1,356.4	4,165.3	1,110.0	802.9	1,912.9	3,918.9	2,159.3	6,078.2
PER CENT OF POPULATION (c)									
15-19	94.0	46.5	54.6	58.1	57.6	57.9	58.6	56.8	57.7
20-24	98.1	55.8	71.1	86.5	82.8	85.1	90.3	66.8	78.6
25-34	98.5	44.0	70.3	92.5	80.9	88.2	97.2	48.6	73.3
35-44	98.4	54.5	76.8	91.1	72.0	82.1	97.6	56.2	77.3
45-54	95.3	44.9	71.0	84.5	60.3	71.3	94.0	47.2	71.0
55-59	90.6	31.5	62.7	78.1	39.2	52.5	89.0	33.4	60.7
60-64	73.0	14.1	46.5	54.8	24.3	33.0	70.3	17.6	43.1
65 and over	18.1	2.9	11.8	11.1	4.1	5.8	16.1	3.7	8.8
Total	86.8	41.9	64.3	69.1	47.1	57.8	80.9	43.7	62.1

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definition see pages 11 and 12. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate).

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE (a), BY INDUSTRY
(^{'000})

<i>Industry division or sub-division</i>	<i>November (b) 1973</i>	<i>November 1974</i>	<i>November 1975</i>
MALES			
Agriculture	308.9	303.9	298.3
Forestry, fishing and hunting	26.2	25.1	20.6
Mining	59.8	76.9	81.2
Manufacturing	1,008.2	996.7	945.5
Construction	483.7	481.3	493.9
Wholesale and retail trade	711.6	674.6	681.7
Transport and storage	272.1	286.4	297.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	214.1	230.5	243.8
Community services (c)	263.6	292.0	312.6
Entertainment, hotels, personal services, etc.	135.3	142.9	152.3
Other industries (d)	327.7	358.6	367.8
Looking for first job	16.5	18.6	23.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,827.8</i>	<i>3,887.6</i>	<i>3,918.9</i>
FEMALES			
Agriculture	73.4	73.8	76.8
Forestry, fishing and hunting	*	*	*
Mining	4.1	5.2	5.8
Manufacturing	362.4	364.4	354.0
Construction	27.5	29.4	34.7
Wholesale and retail trade	496.9	504.1	516.3
Transport and storage	38.7	45.1	46.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	188.3	192.3	201.2
Community services (c)	428.7	473.4	512.0
Entertainment, hotels, personal services, etc.	215.2	227.7	245.0
Other industries (d)	113.9	128.5	138.0
Looking for first job	17.8	20.5	28.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,968.2</i>	<i>2,065.1</i>	<i>2,159.3</i>
PERSONS			
Agriculture	382.3	377.6	375.1
Forestry, fishing and hunting	27.7	26.0	21.3
Mining	63.9	82.1	87.0
Manufacturing	1,370.6	1,361.0	1,299.5
Construction	511.2	510.7	528.6
Wholesale and retail trade	1,208.5	1,178.7	1,198.0
Transport and storage	310.8	331.5	344.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	402.3	422.9	445.0
Community services (c)	692.3	765.4	824.5
Entertainment, hotels, personal services, etc.	350.6	370.6	397.3
Other industries (d)	441.7	487.1	505.8
Looking for first job	34.3	39.1	51.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,796.0</i>	<i>5,952.7</i>	<i>6,078.2</i>

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definition see pages 11 and 12. (b) Affected by industrial dispute. (c) Comprises health, education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services. (d) Comprises electricity, gas and water; communication; public administration and defence.

* Less than 4,000. See page 13.

**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE (a), BY OCCUPATION
(^{'000})**

<i>Occupation group</i>	<i>November 1973 (b)</i>	<i>November 1974</i>	<i>November 1975</i>
MALES			
Professional and technical	390.0	418.4	409.0
Administrative, executive and managerial	329.9	319.3	320.1
Clerical	295.3	315.0	324.0
Sales	239.4	239.7	235.1
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	370.1	361.2	357.0
Transport and communication	300.2	300.9	310.2
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc.(c)	1,710.0	1,720.6	1,740.9
Service, sport and recreation	176.4	194.0	199.3
Looking for first job	16.5	18.6	23.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,827.8</i>	<i>3,887.6</i>	<i>3,918.9</i>
MARRIED WOMEN			
Professional and technical	145.3	170.1	179.5
Administrative, executive and managerial	30.5	31.0	27.1
Clerical	357.9	397.4	435.4
Sales	160.5	165.4	164.7
Farmers, etc.	56.7	56.4	60.5
Transport and communication	35.0	34.0	30.5
Tradeswomen, production-process workers, etc.(c)	214.3	217.0	206.1
Service, sport and recreation	231.8	244.5	251.3
Looking for first job	*	*	*
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,233.2</i>	<i>1,318.2</i>	<i>1,356.4</i>
ALL FEMALES			
Professional and technical	264.6	299.0	319.6
Administrative, executive and managerial	40.6	43.3	39.0
Clerical	640.8	684.3	737.6
Sales	258.9	265.8	264.9
Farmers, etc.	67.6	67.4	75.1
Transport and communication	52.7	51.0	48.4
Tradeswomen, production-process workers, etc.(c)	288.4	276.6	270.5
Service, sport and recreation	336.9	357.0	375.7
Looking for first job	17.8	20.5	28.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,968.2</i>	<i>2,065.1</i>	<i>2,159.3</i>
PERSONS			
Professional and technical	654.6	717.4	728.6
Administrative, executive and managerial	370.5	362.6	359.0
Clerical	936.2	999.4	1,061.6
Sales	498.3	505.5	500.0
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	437.6	428.6	432.2
Miners, quarrymen, etc.	31.9	36.2	37.0
Transport and communication	352.8	351.9	358.6
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc.	1,966.5	1,961.0	1,974.4
Service, sport and recreation	513.3	551.0	575.0
Looking for first job	34.3	39.1	51.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,796.0</i>	<i>5,952.7</i>	<i>6,078.2</i>

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definition see pages 11 and 12. (b) Affected by industrial dispute. (c) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers.

* Less than 4,000. See page 13.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY HOURS WORKED(b)
(^{'000})

<i>November</i>	<i>Hours worked during survey week</i>								<i>Average weekly hours worked (d)</i>		
	<i>0(c)</i>	<i>1-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>41-48</i>	<i>49 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Full-time workers (e)</i>	<i>Part-time workers (f)</i>	<i>All persons</i>
MALES											
1973 (h)	165.2	220.4	119.7	344.5	1,449.8	589.3	884.8	3,773.7	43.4	16.0	42.4
1974	165.7	190.4	135.0	397.3	1,509.5	540.7	837.5	3,776.2	43.0	16.0	42.0
1975	181.9	208.4	137.9	423.0	1,562.5	497.1	758.4	3,769.3	42.2	15.9	41.2
MARRIED WOMEN											
1973 (h)	53.0	399.1	91.3	173.8	358.2	69.5	68.9	1,213.8	38.9	16.9	30.7
1974	56.8	427.3	107.4	180.2	374.8	68.2	65.0	1,279.6	39.0	17.1	30.4
1975	68.7	444.4	122.5	187.5 ^g	362.6	56.9	62.0	1,304.6	38.5	17.0	29.6
OTHER FEMALES (g)											
1973 (h)	28.0	107.4	34.0	152.6	293.9	54.7	32.4	703.0	38.0	14.6	34.4
1974	31.2	111.2	39.5	149.2	283.9	51.2	29.8	696.0	38.0	13.8	33.7
1975	30.6	122.8	37.7	163.0	290.0	53.0	28.2	725.3	37.9	13.4	33.4
ALL FEMALES											
1973 (h)	81.0	506.6	125.3	326.4	652.1	124.2	101.3	1,916.9	38.5	16.4	32.1
1974	88.0	538.5	146.9	329.3	658.6	119.4	94.8	1,975.5	38.6	16.4	31.6
1975	99.2	567.1	160.2	350.5	652.6	110.0	90.2	2,029.8	38.2	16.3	31.0
PERSONS											
1973 (h)	246.1	727.0	245.0	670.9	2,101.9	713.5	986.1	5,690.6	42.1	16.3	38.9
1974	253.7	728.8	282.0	726.6	2,168.2	660.1	932.3	5,751.7	41.8	16.3	38.4
1975	281.1	775.6	298.1	773.5	2,215.1	607.1	848.6	5,799.1	41.2	16.2	37.6

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definition see page 11. (b) Actual hours worked during survey week, not hours paid for. The figures may be affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, accidents, and industrial disputes; and work stoppages due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc. (c) Excludes persons laid off for the whole of survey week without pay; these persons are classified as unemployed. (d) Persons with jobs who did not work during survey week have been included in the calculation of average hours worked. When recording hours worked, fractions of an hour are disregarded. This procedure results in a slight lowering of the average hours figure. (e) Persons who usually work 35 hours a week or more and others who, although usually part-time workers, worked 35 hours or more during the survey week. (f) Persons who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the survey week. (g) Never married, widowed and divorced. (h) Affected by industrial dispute.

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED (a) BY EMPLOYED PERSONS (b)

	November 1974					November 1975				
	Males	Married women	Other females (c)	All females	Persons	Males	Married women	Other females (c)	All females	Persons
Industry division or sub-division –										
Agriculture	57.7	28.8	37.1	30.1	52.4	57.4	30.5	36.3	31.4	52.1
Manufacturing	40.4	33.9	36.2	34.4	38.9	39.9	33.4	37.3	34.4	38.4
Construction	40.8	23.3	36.6	25.8	40.0	39.9	19.0	37.3	21.6	38.6
Wholesale and retail trade	42.7	31.8	31.5	31.7	38.1	41.7	30.6	30.8	30.7	37.0
Transport and storage	41.3	26.2	36.3	29.7	39.7	40.0	26.6	35.1	29.7	38.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	40.0	29.3	34.7	32.0	36.4	38.9	26.9	34.7	30.5	35.2
Community services (d)	40.1	29.2	35.1	31.4	34.8	39.4	28.7	34.9	31.1	34.3
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	41.3	26.6	29.1	27.4	32.8	41.8	26.3	28.3	27.0	32.7
Other industries	37.9	30.8	34.8	32.6	36.7	36.8	31.5	34.5	32.9	35.9
Occupation group –										
Professional and technical (e)	40.7	29.8	35.8	32.4	37.2	40.2	29.1	36.0	32.1	36.7
Administrative, executive and managerial	48.0	39.8	44.4	41.2	47.2	47.3	41.2	43.2	41.8	46.7
Clerical	37.1	29.5	34.9	31.8	33.5	35.8	28.4	34.3	30.8	32.4
Sales	41.0	31.8	28.5	30.6	35.6	41.0	30.3	29.5	30.0	35.3
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	54.4	29.9	36.1	30.9	50.8	54.0	31.6	37.5	32.7	50.3
Transport and communication	42.4	30.1	33.9	31.4	40.9	40.0	29.7	34.6	31.5	38.9
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. (e)	40.0	34.6	36.5	35.0	39.3	39.2	34.9	36.1	35.2	38.7
Service, sport and recreation	37.6	26.5	29.6	27.5	31.0	38.0	25.5	28.2	26.3	30.4
Wage and salary earners	39.9	30.0	33.6	31.4	36.8	39.0	29.3	33.3	30.8	36.0
Other (f)	53.1	32.6	36.6	33.1	47.9	52.0	31.5	35.8	32.1	46.9
Total employed	42.0	30.4	33.7	31.6	38.4	41.2	29.6	33.4	31.0	37.6

(a) Persons with jobs who did not work during survey week have been included in the calculation of average hours worked. When recording hours worked, fractions of an hour are disregarded. This procedure results in a slight lowering of the average hours figures. (b) Civilians aged 15 years and over. For definition see page 11. (c) Never married, widowed and divorced. (d) Comprises health, education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services. (e) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers. (f) Employers, self-employed and unpaid family helpers.

 AGGREGATE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED (a)
 BY EMPLOYED PERSONS (b), AUGUST 1965 TO NOVEMBER 1975
 (million hours)

Year	February	May	August	November
1965	n.a.	n.a.	182.8	187.3
1966	(c)182.4	185.7	187.1	191.9
1967	(c)186.9	188.9	191.8	197.0
1968	193.7	192.2	192.7	201.1
1969	199.8	195.1	197.5	(d)205.9
1970	206.9	202.7	204.9	212.3
1971	210.9	206.3	209.9	214.6
1972	209.2	(e)207.0	(e)210.2	(e)217.2
1973	(c)210.7	210.2	214.7	(d)221.4
1974	223.0	215.1	(d)214.0	220.8
1975	(f)214.5	208.4	210.5	218.0

(a) When recording hours worked, fractions of an hour are disregarded. This procedure results in a slight lowering of the figures. (b) Civilians aged 15 years and over. For definition see page 11. (c) Affected by Australia Day holiday. (d) Affected by industrial dispute. (e) New sample introduced, phased in over three surveys May to November 1972, resulting in some discontinuity in the series. (f) Excludes Darwin. See page 11.

EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS (b), BY REASON
(^{'000})

<i>Reason for working less than 35 hours</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married women</i>	<i>Other females (c)</i>	<i>All females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
NOVEMBER 1974					
USUALLY WORK 35 HOURS OR MORE					
Leave or holiday	208.7	58.8	37.9	96.7	305.4
Own illness or injury	99.4	21.6	15.8	37.4	136.8
Bad weather, breakdown, etc.	13.6	*	*	*	15.2
Began or lost job in survey week	10.0	*	*	4.3	14.3
On short time	6.8	*	*	*	10.7
Other reasons (d)	8.5	*	*	*	10.6
Total	347.0	87.6	58.3	145.9	492.9
USUALLY WORK LESS THAN 35 HOURS					
Preferred part-time work	125.8	463.1	108.9	572.0	697.8
Lack of work	11.4	18.4	6.8	25.1	36.5
Other reasons	10.2	20.5	8.2	28.6	38.8
Total	147.4	501.9	123.8	625.7	773.1
NOVEMBER 1975					
USUALLY WORK 35 HOURS OR MORE					
Leave or holiday	212.6	61.5	43.2	104.7	317.4
Own illness or injury	107.7	23.6	12.0	35.5	143.2
Bad weather, breakdown, etc.	15.3	*	*	*	16.9
Began or lost job in survey week	13.0	*	*	*	16.9
On short time	8.0	*	*	*	11.3
Other reasons (d)	19.0	*	*	*	21.2
Total	375.6	92.9	58.4	151.4	527.0
USUALLY WORK LESS THAN 35 HOURS					
Preferred part-time work	122.6	498.5	117.2	615.7	738.2
Lack of work	21.4	25.4	10.7	36.1	57.5
Other reasons	8.7	18.8	4.7	23.4	32.1
Total	152.6	542.6	132.6	675.2	827.9

(a) Civilians aged 15 year and over. For definitions see pages 11 and 12. (b) See note (b) to table on page 22. (c) Never married, widowed and divorced. (d) Comprises direct or indirect involvement in industrial disputes, including disputes not at place of employment.

* Less than 4,000. See page 13.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (a) STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND OTHER AREAS (b)
(Per cent)

<i>November</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Total, six capital cities</i>	<i>Other areas</i>
MALES								
1973 (c)	1.2	1.3	*	2.0	2.2	*	1.4	1.4
1974	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.0	3.6	*	3.2	2.4
1975	4.5	3.6	4.2	3.7	4.3	*	4.1	3.4
FEMALES								
1973 (c)	2.1	2.2	*	2.4	2.7	*	2.2	3.5
1974	3.5	4.0	5.5	4.3	5.3	5.4	4.1	4.8
1975	5.3	4.9	6.3	4.6	6.8	5.2	5.3	7.4
PERSONS								
1973 (c)	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.2	2.4	3.1	1.7	2.0
1974	3.3	3.6	4.0	2.9	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.1
1975	4.8	4.1	5.0	4.0	5.2	3.8	4.5	4.7

(a) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group. (b) The figures relate to persons residing within the boundaries of the relevant Statistical Divisions. Explanatory notes on the delimitation of urban boundaries and maps showing the boundaries of the capital city Statistical Divisions were published in *Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1971 - Census Bulletin No. 6* (c) Affected by industrial dispute.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. For an explanation of the standard error of the estimates see pages 12 and 13.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (a), BY AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, NOVEMBER 1975

Age group (years)	Number unemployed ('000)			Per cent of labour force (b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
BORN IN AUSTRALIA						
15-19	45.0	49.5	94.5	14.1	17.0	15.5
20 and over -						
20-24	27.5	17.1	44.5	6.5	5.7	6.1
25-34	15.3	14.0	29.3	2.1	4.2	2.8
35 and over	26.0	14.8	40.8	1.9	2.2	2.0
Total 20 and over	68.8	45.8	114.6	2.7	3.5	3.0
Total	113.8	95.3	209.1	4.0	6.0	4.7
BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA						
15-19	7.9	7.0	14.9	18.0	14.8	16.4
20 and over -						
20-24	4.4	7.5	11.9	5.0	9.7	7.2
25-34	7.0	8.0	15.0	2.4	5.0	3.3
35 and over	16.5	11.7	28.2	2.6	4.0	3.1
Total 20 and over	27.9	27.1	55.1	2.8	5.1	3.6
Total	35.8	34.2	70.0	3.4	5.9	4.3

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definition see pages 11 and 12. (b) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY AGE

Month	Number unemployed ('000)				Per cent of labour force (b)			
	15-19 years	20-34 years	35 years and over	Total	15-19 years	20-34 years	35 years and over	Total
MALES								
1973 - November (c)	26.6	16.4	11.1	54.1	7.6	1.1	0.5	1.4
1974 - November	42.7	41.1	27.7	111.4	11.9	2.8	1.4	2.9
1975 - February (d)	41.6	57.4	44.8	143.8	11.1	3.8	2.2	3.7
May	30.8	51.6	42.1	124.5	8.5	3.4	2.1	3.2
August	37.5	46.2	40.9	124.6	10.6	3.1	2.0	3.2
November	52.9	54.2	42.5	149.6	14.6	3.5	2.1	3.8
FEMALES								
1973 - November (c)	24.8	16.9	9.7	51.4	7.8	2.2	1.1	2.6
1974 - November	40.4	30.4	18.8	89.6	12.3	3.7	2.0	4.3
1975 - February (d)	52.7	44.9	31.0	128.6	15.2	5.4	3.5	6.2
May	38.7	43.5	22.9	105.1	11.7	5.3	2.6	5.1
August	44.6	42.4	21.9	108.9	13.6	5.1	2.5	5.3
November	56.5	46.5	26.5	129.5	16.7	5.4	2.8	6.0
PERSONS								
1973 - November (c)	51.4	33.3	20.7	105.4	7.7	1.5	0.7	1.8
1974 - November	83.1	71.4	46.4	201.0	12.1	3.1	1.6	3.4
1975 - February (d)	94.3	102.3	75.9	272.4	13.1	4.4	2.6	4.6
May	69.5	95.1	65.0	229.6	10.0	4.1	2.2	3.9
August	82.1	88.5	62.8	233.5	12.0	3.8	2.2	3.9
November	109.4	100.7	69.0	279.1	15.6	4.2	2.3	4.6

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definition see pages 11 and 12. (b) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group. (c) Affected by industrial dispute. (d) Excludes Darwin. See page 11.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (a) : MARITAL STATUS, DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.
(000)

Month	Marital status		Duration of unemployment (weeks)(c)					Looking for –		Total
	Married	Not married (b)	Under 2	2 and under 4	4 and under 13	13 and under 26	26 and over	Full-time work (d)	Part-time work (e)	
MALES										
1973 - November(f)	15.1	38.9	16.5	17.2	15.5	*	*	47.9	6.1	54.1
1974 - November	38.0	73.4	21.6	34.2	37.2	12.0	6.3	99.0	12.4	111.4
1975 - February(g)	56.1	87.7	10.6	25.7	71.0	24.4	12.1	137.1	6.7	143.8
May	54.8	69.7	12.1	21.4	48.4	25.2	17.4	117.4	7.1	124.5
August	49.2	75.4	11.0	25.9	52.5	16.7	18.4	116.3	8.3	124.6
November	50.1	99.5	17.7	30.6	53.8	23.2	24.4	138.4	11.2	149.6
FEMALES										
1973 - November(f)	19.4	32.0	15.7	15.0	15.0	*	*	33.9	17.5	51.4
1974 - November	38.6	51.0	17.9	27.9	29.5	9.6	4.8	68.6	21.0	89.6
1975 - February(g)	62.0	66.6	13.8	26.0	57.0	24.1	7.7	95.3	33.4	128.6
May	51.0	54.1	13.6	17.8	36.5	21.9	15.4	74.1	31.0	105.1
August	46.6	62.3	14.8	20.1	38.6	16.5	18.9	79.7	29.2	108.9
November	51.9	77.6	19.7	29.0	45.3	15.4	20.1	93.4	36.1	129.5
PERSONS										
1973 - November(f)	34.5	70.9	32.2	32.2	30.5	4.3	6.2	81.8	23.6	105.4
1974 - November	76.6	124.4	39.5	62.1	66.7	21.6	11.1	167.6	33.4	201.0
1975 - February(g)	118.1	154.3	24.4	51.7	128.0	48.5	19.8	232.4	40.1	272.4
May	105.8	123.8	25.7	39.2	84.9	47.1	32.8	191.5	38.1	229.6
August	95.7	137.7	25.8	46.0	91.1	33.2	37.4	195.9	37.5	233.5
November	102.0	177.1	37.4	59.5	99.1	38.6	44.5	231.8	47.3	279.1

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definition see pages 11 and 12. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) Period from the time the person began looking for work, or was laid off, to the end of the survey week. (d) Includes persons laid off from full-time jobs. (e) Includes persons laid off from part-time jobs. (f) Affected by industrial disputes. (g) Excludes Darwin. See page 11.

* Less than 4,000. See page 13.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (a) LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WORK AND LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WORK

	Males	Married women	Other females (b)	All females	Persons
NOVEMBER 1974					
Looking for full-time work (c) –					
Number ('000)	99.0	24.3	44.2	68.6	167.6
Unemployment rate (d) (per cent)	2.7	3.0	7.2	4.8	3.3
Looking for part-time work (e) –					
Number ('000)	12.4	14.3	6.8	21.0	33.4
Unemployment rate (d) (per cent)	7.8	2.8	5.2	3.2	4.1
NOVEMBER 1975					
Looking for full-time work (c) –					
Number ('000)	138.4	27.0	66.4	93.4	231.8
Unemployment rate (d) (per cent)	3.7	3.4	10.1	6.5	4.5
Looking for part-time work (e) –					
Number ('000)	11.2	24.8	11.2	36.1	47.3
Unemployment rate (d) (per cent)	6.8	4.4	7.8	5.1	5.4

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definition see pages 11 and 12. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) Includes persons laid off for the whole week from full-time jobs. (d) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group. (e) Includes persons laid off for the whole week from part-time jobs.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE (a), BY MAJOR ACTIVITY
(^{'000})

<i>Month</i>	<i>Kept house</i>	<i>Went to school, etc.</i>	<i>Retired or voluntarily inactive</i>	<i>Permanently unable to work</i>	<i>Institutionalised (b)</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES						
1973 - November (c)	12.5	261.0	475.2	32.2	52.9	833.8
1974 - November	5.6	273.3	501.3	54.4	55.4	890.1
1975 - February (d)	7.9	229.3	538.3	49.4	56.2	881.0
May	8.5	277.3	525.2	43.6	56.1	910.7
August	9.1	295.2	533.1	39.9	64.0	941.3
November	9.7	291.2	511.7	50.0	61.8	924.4
MARRIED WOMEN						
1973 - November (c)	1,874.0	7.1	25.3	*	11.4	1,921.7
1974 - November	1,859.9	10.7	36.0	9.1	11.4	1,927.0
1975 - February (d)	1,890.0	5.8	28.2	7.0	14.1	1,945.0
May	1,893.5	9.8	29.8	5.0	12.8	1,951.0
August	1,879.9	8.9	33.5	4.5	13.8	1,940.6
November	1,822.5	9.2	29.1	7.2	13.7	1,881.6
OTHER FEMALES (e)						
1973 - November (c)	448.7	218.3	126.3	14.8	60.5	868.6
1974 - November	420.8	234.1	146.8	18.8	68.5	888.9
1975 - February (d)	453.5	198.4	146.0	15.3	79.8	893.0
May	451.5	239.9	130.8	17.0	71.2	910.5
August	452.7	244.7	127.7	14.0	77.9	917.0
November	446.9	241.8	120.4	15.9	75.9	901.0
ALL FEMALES						
1973 - November (c)	2,322.8	225.4	151.6	18.7	71.9	2,790.4
1974 - November	2,280.7	244.8	182.7	27.9	80.0	2,816.0
1975 - February (d)	2,343.5	204.2	174.2	22.2	93.9	2,838.0
May	2,345.1	249.6	160.6	22.1	84.1	2,861.5
August	2,332.6	253.6	161.1	18.5	91.7	2,857.6
November	2,269.4	251.0	149.5	23.2	89.6	2,782.6
PERSONS						
1973 - November (c)	2,335.2	486.4	626.8	50.9	124.8	3,624.2
1974 - November	2,286.3	518.1	684.1	82.3	135.3	3,706.1
1975 - February (d)	2,351.4	433.4	712.4	71.6	150.1	3,719.0
May	2,353.6	526.9	685.8	65.6	140.1	3,772.1
August	2,341.8	548.8	694.2	58.4	155.7	3,798.9
November	2,279.1	542.2	661.2	73.1	151.4	3,707.1

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over. For definition see page 12. (b) Comprises inmates of gaols, patients in hospitals, sanatoria, etc., for whom, for the purpose of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling. (c) Affected by industrial dispute. (d) Excludes Darwin. See page 11. (e) Never married, widowed and divorced.

* Less than 4,000. See page 13.

SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS

As explained on page 11 the quarterly labour force survey questions are regularly supplemented by additional questions on particular aspects of the labour force or on topics of demographic and social interest. A complete list of supplementary surveys is given below.

The pages immediately following contain summaries of the results of a number of recent surveys of labour force and associated topics. Summaries of the results of the supplementary surveys on income distribution are given on pages 47 to 54, and on weekly earnings of employees on pages 55 to 59.

<i>Title</i>	<i>Reference No.</i>
Annual Leave, August 1974	6.45
Assisted and Unassisted Migrants, August 1972	17.9
Australian Ex-service Personnel, Survey of, November 1966	15.1
Ex-service Personnel, Widows and Children, November 1971	15.1
Child Care –	
May 1969; May 1973	17.2
Chronic Illnesses, Injuries and Impairments –	
May 1968; May 1974	17.3
Family Status and Employment Status of the Population, November 1974 and November 1975	6.55
Frequency of Pay, August 1974; August 1976	6.46
Income Distribution, 1968-69 (Consolidated and Revised Edition)	17.17
Income Distribution, 1973-74 –	
Part 1	17.6
Families (Preliminary)	17.27
Internal Migration –	
1969-70 to 1972-73 (annually)	4.26
Twelve months ended April 1972, 1973 and 1974; December 1974	4.26
Job Tenure –	
February 1974; February 1975; August 1976	6.44
Journey to Work and Journey to School –	
May 1970; August 1974	17.5
Labour Force Experience –	
During 1968; During 1972; During 1974; During 1975	6.26
Labour Force Status and other Characteristics of Families, November 1974	6.57
Labour Mobility –	
November 1972; February 1975; February 1976	6.43
Leavers from Schools, Universities and Other Educational Institutions, Survey of –	
February 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967; February 1968, 1969 and 1970	S.B.679
February 1971 to February 1974 (annually); May 1975; May 1976	6.9
Multiple Jobholding –	
November 1965	S.B.465
August 1966	S.B.564
August 1967; May 1971; August 1973; August 1975	6.10
Non-School Study Courses, Survey of, August 1968	13.11
Persons Aged 15 to 64 years : Employment Status and Period Since Leaving School, May 1976	6.62
Persons Aged 15 to 64 Years Who Were Not in the Labour Force, November 1975	6.59
Persons Covered by Hospital and Medical Expenditure Assistance Schemes, August 1972	17.10
Persons Looking for Work, May 1976; November 1976	6.60
School Leavers, 1970 to 1974 : Their Employment Status and Education Experience in May 1975	6.53
Superannuation, Survey of, Victoria, May 1968	6.19
Superannuation, Survey of, February 1974	6.42
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) August 1975	6.51
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Preliminary, August 1976	6.50

Multiple jobholding

In August 1975 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see page 11), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. The results of earlier surveys of multiple jobholding were published in mimeographed bulletins (see page 28 for details) and in the *Labour Report*.

Persons were classified as *multiple jobholders* if, during the survey week, they:

- (a) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were temporarily absent, and
- (b) were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner, provided they were not

employed as an unpaid family helper in their second job. Persons who by nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., were not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind; nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

The standard errors given in the table on page 13 and, in general, the comments on the reliability of estimates on pages 12 and 13 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in *Multiple Jobholding, August 1975* (Reference No. 6.10).

MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS (a), AUGUST 1975

	Number ('000)			Per cent of labour force		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total (b)	151.9	45.2	197.1	3.9	2.2	3.3
New South Wales	45.8	13.1	58.9	3.3	1.8	2.8
Victoria	45.5	11.4	56.9	4.3	2.0	3.5
Queensland	17.4	6.8	24.2	3.1	2.5	2.9
South Australia	17.3	6.8	24.1	4.8	3.5	4.4
Western Australia	17.8	5.0	22.8	5.4	2.9	4.5
Tasmania	5.2	1.5	6.7	4.5	2.7	3.9
Australian Capital Territory	2.7	*	3.1	5.1	*	3.5
Capital cities (c)	86.2	31.6	117.8	3.6	2.2	3.1
Other areas	65.7	13.6	79.3	4.5	2.1	3.8
Married	120.0	28.0	148.0	4.3	2.2	3.6
Not married (d)	31.9	17.1	49.1	2.9	2.3	2.6
Age (years) -						
15-19	8.6	5.5	14.1	2.4	1.7	2.1
20-24	23.7	8.0	31.7	4.7	2.2	3.7
25-34	52.7	12.9	65.6	5.3	2.8	4.5
35-44	33.1	9.5	42.6	4.4	2.4	3.7
45-54	25.7	6.1	31.7	3.5	1.8	3.0
55 and over	8.2	*	11.3	1.5	*	1.6
Born in Australia	123.2	35.0	158.2	4.4	2.3	3.6
Born outside Australia	28.7	10.3	38.9	2.7	1.9	2.5
United Kingdom and Ireland	13.9	4.8	18.7	3.6	2.4	3.2
Other countries	14.9	5.4	20.2	2.3	1.6	2.0
Arrived in Australia -						
Before 1955	7.7	*	9.9	2.4	*	2.3
1955-1961	7.2	*	9.4	3.1	*	2.7
1962-1967	6.2	*	8.7	3.0	*	2.7
1968-August 1975	7.7	*	10.9	2.6	*	2.3
Occupation of main job -						
Professional and technical	26.6	8.6	35.1	6.7	2.9	5.1
Administrative, executive and managerial	10.9	*	11.9	3.4	*	3.3
Clerical	15.5	17.5	33.1	4.9	2.5	3.3
Sales	11.8	5.7	17.5	5.0	2.2	3.5
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	17.4	*	19.5	4.9	*	4.6
Transport and communication	10.7	*	11.2	3.5	*	3.2
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc. (e)	50.3	*	51.6	2.9	*	2.6
Service, sport and recreation	8.8	8.4	17.2	4.4	2.3	3.0
Occupation of second job -						
Professional and technical	27.6	9.6	37.2	..	..	..
Administrative, executive and managerial	*	*	*	..	..	..
Clerical	7.3	10.6	17.9	..	..	..
Sales	12.9	5.9	18.7	..	..	..
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	30.3	*	32.7	..	..	..
Transport and communication	8.6	*	9.7	..	..	..
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc. (e)	27.8	*	29.1	..	..	..
Service, sport and recreation	34.1	14.0	48.1	..	..	..

(a) Non-institutionalised civilians aged 15 years and over. (b) Includes the Northern Territory. (c) Statistical Divisions of the six State capital cities as defined in *Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1971 - Census Bulletin No. 6*. (d) Never married, widowed and divorced. (e) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See page 13.

Labour force experience during 1975

In February 1976 a survey, based on the quarterly population Survey (see page 11), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the labour force experience during 1975 of civilians aged fifteen years and over. Information obtained included the length of time (in 1975) during which persons were employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, the number of times they were unemployed and other aspects of labour force experience. The results of similar surveys in respect of the years 1968, 1972 and 1974 were published in mimeographed bulletins. (See page 28 for details.)

Each person was assigned to a labour force category for each week in 1974, on the basis of his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during that week. The principal categories appearing in the tables are as follows:

- (i) *Persons in the labour force.* A person was classified as having been in the labour force during any week in which he was employed or unemployed as defined in (ii) and (iii) below.
- (ii) *Employed persons.* A person was classified as having been employed during a week if, in that week, he: (a) did any work for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons), or (b) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or (c) had a job, business or farm, but was on paid leave (including sick leave).
- (iii) *Unemployed persons.* A person was classified as having been unemployed during a week if, in that week, he did no work at all, and either: (a) did not have a job or business and was looking for work, or (b) was laid off from his job without pay for the whole week.
- (iv) *Persons out of the labour force* are all those who, in any week, were not in the categories "employed" or "unemployed", as defined above. For the purposes of this survey a person who was on strike and who did no work during a week was classified as out of the labour force in that week.

A person was classified as having worked mostly full time in 1975 if the number of weeks in which he worked 35 hours or more (*full-time work*) exceeded or was equal to the number of weeks in which he worked less than 35 hours (*part-time work*). If the number of weeks worked full time was less than the number of weeks worked part time he was classified as having worked mostly part time. When absent on paid leave (including paid sick leave) he was classified according to the usual hours worked in the job from which he was absent.

The standard errors given in the table on page 13, and, in general, the comments on the reliability of estimates on pages 12 and 13 are also applicable to this study.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Labour Force Experience During 1975* Reference No. (6.26).

CIVILIAN POPULATION (a), FEBRUARY 1976, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN 1975
(⁰⁰⁰)

<i>Employment status</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married women</i>	<i>All females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Civilian population in February 1976 (a)	4,811.4	3,257.6	4,893.0	9,704.3
In the labour force at some time during 1975	4,078.5	1,597.9	2,440.2	6,518.7
For the whole year	3,487.5	957.6	1,514.6	5,002.1
For part of the year	591.0	640.3	925.6	1,516.6
Employed at some time during 1975	4,020.3	1,550.1	2,349.0	6,369.3
Mostly full time –				
No part-time work	3,805.7	925.5	1,553.6	5,359.2
Some part-time work	57.5	37.6	56.8	114.3
Mostly part time –				
No full-time work	136.3	556.7	690.4	826.7
Some full-time work	20.8	30.2	48.2	69.0
Unemployed at some time during 1975	440.2	185.8	370.3	810.5
One period of unemployment	326.8	149.9	301.7	628.5
Two periods	54.0	14.9	36.0	90.0
Three periods	28.6	8.9	14.7	43.3
Four or more periods	30.8	12.0	17.9	48.8
Out of the labour force for the whole of 1975	732.9	1,659.7	2,452.8	3,185.6

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over.

**PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) AT SOME TIME DURING 1975, BY DURATION OF
EMPLOYMENT IN THE YEAR
(^{'000})**

<i>Duration of employment (weeks)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married women</i>	<i>All females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
1 and under 4	41.5	31.8	59.7	101.2
4 " " 13	104.1	118.8	177.3	281.4
13 " " 26	100.6	131.6	181.5	282.0
26 " " 39	169.9	171.4	242.5	412.4
39 " " 49	274.9	150.4	236.1	511.0
49 " " 52	90.7	35.8	55.6	146.3
52	3,238.6	910.2	1,396.4	4,635.0
Total	4,020.3	1,550.1	2,349.0	6,369.3

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over.

**PERSONS UNEMPLOYED (a) AT SOME TIME DURING 1975, BY DURATION OF
UNEMPLOYMENT
(^{'000})**

<i>Duration of unemployment (weeks)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married women</i>	<i>All females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
1 and under 2	31.5	23.7	45.1	76.6
2 " " 4	68.8	36.0	68.3	137.1
4 " " 8	98.0	36.7	80.1	178.0
8 " " 13	84.5	30.3	56.1	140.6
13 " " 26	76.9	27.8	54.9	131.8
26 and over	80.6	31.3	65.8	146.4
Total	440.2	185.8	370.3	810.5

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over.

Labour mobility

In February 1975 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see page 11), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about changes of employment or job location and other aspects of the mobility of the labour force. The results of an earlier survey on labour mobility, conducted in November 1972, were published in a mimeographed bulletin (Reference No. 6.43).

Because of the effects of cyclone Tracy the population survey was not conducted in Darwin in February 1975. The estimates therefore exclude Darwin. It is estimated that at the time of the survey about 12,000 males and 5,000 females aged 15 years and over were living in Darwin.

For the purposes of this survey *duration of current job* (job tenure) was defined as the length of time during which a wage or salary earner had worked for his current employer, or an employer or self-employed person had worked in his current business.

A *temporary job* was defined as a job of a temporary nature (e.g. relieving for someone who was away) in which the occupant had worked less than 13 weeks at the time of the survey.

The standard errors given in the table on page 13, and, in general, the comments on the reliability of estimates on pages 12 and 13 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Labour Mobility, February 1975* Reference No. (6.43).

EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) : OCCUPATION AND DURATION OF CURRENT JOB (b), FEBRUARY 1975
(000)

<i>Duration of current job (b)</i>	<i>Profess- ional and technical, etc.</i>	<i>Adminis- trative executive and managerial</i>	<i>Clerical</i>	<i>Sales</i>	<i>Farmers, fishermen timber getters etc.</i>	<i>Transport and communi- cation</i>	<i>Trades- men, etc., n.e.c. (c)</i>	<i>Service, sport and recreation</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES									
Under 13 weeks	63.9	9.1	13.8	21.2	33.3	19.2	144.5	16.3	321.3
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	8.3	5.4	9.8	13.5	14.9	13.7	81.9	11.3	158.9
26 " " " 1 year	20.9	16.6	19.3	20.4	20.0	23.1	136.7	13.4	270.3
<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>93.1</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>363.1</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>750.5</i>
1 year and under 2 years	51.9	29.1	41.6	36.3	36.4	37.9	229.6	30.7	493.4
2 years " " 3 years	36.2	24.7	32.2	22.7	20.9	24.2	151.3	17.3	329.4
3 " " " 4 years	25.1	26.2	19.4	16.6	16.4	15.8	110.9	10.4	240.7
4 " " " 5 years	27.1	14.6	22.7	14.0	10.3	12.8	93.7	10.4	205.6
5 years and over	220.2	180.9	157.9	86.8	208.5	145.2	681.1	73.8	1,754.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>453.5</i>	<i>306.7</i>	<i>316.7</i>	<i>231.4</i>	<i>360.7</i>	<i>291.8</i>	<i>1,629.7</i>	<i>183.7</i>	<i>3,774.1</i>
FEMALES									
Under 13 weeks	84.5	*	52.0	30.7	*	} 6.8 {	21.5	30.6	227.9
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	11.8	*	38.0	20.0	*		16.7	26.1	117.3
26 " " " 1 year	26.6	*	82.5	32.9	*		29.9	39.9	223.7
<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>122.8</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>172.5</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>568.9</i>
1 year and under 2 years	53.9	4.2	143.9	57.1	6.0	6.8	47.5	67.2	386.6
2 years " " 3 years	28.7	4.9	80.1	25.0	4.2	5.0	27.6	36.9	212.5
3 " " " 4 years	28.3	} 6.4 {	50.0	15.1	} 4.8 {	5.2 {	19.6	22.2	144.2
4 " " " 5 years	18.8		40.3	10.2			11.2	16.3	104.3
5 years and over	82.7		163.7	49.5			63.4	78.0	514.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>335.3</i>	<i>41.5</i>	<i>650.6</i>	<i>240.5</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>237.4</i>	<i>317.1</i>	<i>1,930.7</i>
PERSONS									
Under 13 weeks	148.4	10.9	65.8	51.9	36.5	22.8	166.0	46.9	549.2
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	20.1	6.4	47.8	33.5	15.6	16.9	98.6	37.4	276.2
26 " " " 1 year	47.5	19.7	101.8	53.3	23.2	28.6	166.7	53.2	494.0
<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>215.9</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>215.4</i>	<i>138.7</i>	<i>75.4</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>431.2</i>	<i>137.5</i>	<i>1,319.4</i>
1 year and under 2 years	105.8	33.3	185.5	93.3	42.4	44.6	277.1	97.9	879.9
2 years " " 3 years	64.9	29.7	112.3	47.7	25.1	29.2	178.9	54.2	541.9
3 " " " 4 years	53.4	29.6	69.4	31.7	19.6	18.2	130.5	32.5	384.9
4 " " " 5 years	45.9	17.6	63.0	24.2	11.9	15.6	104.9	26.8	310.0
5 years and over	302.9	200.9	321.7	136.2	250.4	160.3	744.5	151.8	2,268.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>788.8</i>	<i>348.2</i>	<i>967.3</i>	<i>471.9</i>	<i>424.7</i>	<i>336.1</i>	<i>1,867.1</i>	<i>500.8</i>	<i>5,704.8</i>

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over. Excludes Darwin see page 31. (b) For definition see page 31. (c) Includes miners and quarrymen, metal trades workers, building workers, and other tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.

* Less than 4,000. See page 13.

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS (a) : TIME WITH EMPLOYER AT CURRENT LOCATION,
FEBRUARY 1975
(000)**

Time with employer at current location	Time with current employer									
	Under 1 year				1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 years and over	Total
	Under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	Total						
MALES										
Under 3 months –	298.2	*	6.1	307.7	10.5	8.8	5.2	4.5	33.4	370.1
Temporary	76.3	*	*	78.6	*	*	*	*	7.2	90.7
Permanent	222.0	*	4.8	229.2	8.8	7.0	4.3	4.0	26.2	279.5
3 months and under 6 months	..	141.6	*	145.2	7.1	4.8	7.0	5.9	13.5	177.3
6 months and under 1 year	..	..	230.5	230.5	7.6	4.4			26.7	275.3
Total under 1 year	298.2	145.0	240.2	683.3	25.2	18.0	12.1	10.4	73.6	822.7
1 year and under 2 years	..	..	..	..	408.3	13.0	8.6	11.3	67.4	508.5
2 years and under 3 years	..	..	..	..	..	250.0	7.8	8.1	58.2	324.0
3 years and under 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	174.8	5.9	47.5	228.2
4 years and under 5 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145.0	31.1	176.1
5 years and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,100.9	1,100.9
Total	298.2	145.0	240.2	683.3	433.6	281.0	203.3	180.7	1,378.5	3,160.4
FEMALES										
Under 3 months –	217.6	*	*	221.7	4.9	4.1	*	*	11.4	248.1
Temporary	49.1	*	*	49.5	*	*	+	*	..	54.6
Permanent	168.5	*	*	172.3	*	*	*	*	8.7	193.5
3 months and under 6 months	..	109.7	*	111.7	*	4.6	[	*	*	119.8
6 months and under 1 year	205.9	205.9	4.9			*	*	5.5	223.8
Total under 1 year	217.6	111.6	210.2	539.3	12.3	8.7	5.9	6.0	19.4	591.7
1 year and under 2 years	..	..	..	..	343.9	7.3	6.6	*	14.5	374.6
2 years and under 3 years	..	..	..	..	..	176.9	5.3	4.6	13.1	200.0
3 years and under 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	113.2	*	12.0	128.5
4 years and under 5 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78.1	10.1	88.1
5 years and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348.4	348.4
Total	217.6	111.6	210.2	539.3	356.2	193.0	131.1	94.1	417.5	1,731.3
PERSONS										
Under 3 months –	515.7	5.3	8.4	529.4	15.4	12.9	8.1	7.5	44.8	618.2
Temporary	125.4	*	*	128.1	*	*	*	*	9.8	145.3
Permanent	390.4	4.1	6.9	401.4	12.6	10.6	6.7	6.7	34.9	473.0
3 months and under 6 months	..	251.3	5.6	256.8	9.5	6.7	4.3	*	16.0	297.0
6 months and under 1 year	..	..	436.4	436.4	12.5	7.1	5.7	5.2	32.2	499.1
Total under 1 year	515.7	256.6	450.4	1,222.7	37.5	26.8	18.0	16.4	93.0	1,414.4
1 year and under 2 years	..	..	..	..	752.2	20.3	15.2	13.5	81.8	883.1
2 years and under 3 years	..	..	..	..	..	427.0	13.1	12.7	71.3	524.0
3 years and under 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	288.0	9.1	59.5	356.7
4 years and under 5 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223.1	41.2	264.2
5 years and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,449.3	1,449.3
Total	515.7	256.6	450.4	1,222.7	789.7	474.0	334.4	274.8	1,796.0	4,891.7

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over. Excludes Darwin. See page 31.

* Less than 4,000. See page 13.

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS (a) WITH EMPLOYER AT CURRENT LOCATION FOR LESS THAN TWELVE MONTHS:
INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION AND WHETHER CHANGED LOCATION IN THE TWELVE MONTHS, FEBRUARY 1975
(000)**

	<i>Changed location while with employer</i>														
	<i>Did not change location while with employer</i>			<i>Change because employer changed location within the city or town</i>			<i>Other (b)</i>			<i>Total</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Industry –															
Agriculture	90.4	67.0	157.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.3	93.7	67.9	161.6
Mining	13.0	*	14.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15.9	*	17.9
Manufacturing	167.2	89.3	256.6	8.1	*	11.9	10.9	*	12.2	19.0	5.1	24.1	186.3	94.5	280.7
Electricity, gas and water	4.1	*	5.1	*	*	*	*	*	4.1	4.9	*	5.1	9.0	*	10.2
Construction	101.8	6.2	108.0	7.2	*	7.5	8.9	*	9.0	16.1	*	16.6	117.9	6.7	124.6
Wholesale and retail trade	129.2	130.4	259.6	11.4	5.2	16.7	10.0	5.4	15.5	21.5	10.7	32.1	150.7	141.1	291.8
Transport and storage	39.9	8.9	48.9	*	*	4.7	7.9	*	8.4	11.4	*	13.1	51.3	10.6	61.9
Communication	5.8	6.8	12.6	*	*	*	9.3	*	10.8	10.8	*	12.7	16.6	8.7	25.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	28.8	47.7	76.4	5.5	*	7.8	21.9	6.7	28.6	27.3	9.1	36.4	56.1	56.8	112.8
Public administration and defence (c)	19.8	17.2	36.9	5.0	*	8.3	10.9	*	14.0	15.9	6.5	22.4	35.6	23.7	59.3
Community Services	31.5	85.6	117.1	*	*	*	22.0	22.5	44.4	24.2	24.2	48.3	55.7	109.7	165.4
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	31.2	66.1	97.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.5	34.1	68.7	102.8
Total	662.5	528.3	1,190.8	48.9	19.3	68.2	111.3	44.1	155.4	160.2	63.4	223.6	822.7	591.7	1,414.4
Occupation –															
Professional and technical (d)	85.2	114.6	199.8	7.1	*	8.5	23.5	19.8	43.3	30.6	21.3	51.8	115.7	135.9	251.6
Administrative, executive and managerial	21.2	4.1	25.3	6.3	*	6.9	9.9	*	10.2	16.2	*	17.1	37.4	5.0	42.4
Clerical	40.3	161.2	201.5	6.8	12.3	19.1	27.4	16.5	44.0	34.2	28.9	63.1	74.5	190.1	264.6
Sales	47.6	73.0	120.7	*	*	4.9	*	*	7.0	7.5	4.5	12.0	55.1	77.5	132.6
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	56.0	5.2	61.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	58.7	5.4	64.1
Miners and quarrymen	6.0	*	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.4	*	7.6
Transport and communication	47.7	11.7	59.4	*	*	*	6.7	*	7.7	8.8	*	10.0	56.5	12.9	69.4
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	323.0	66.1	389.1	20.0	*	22.5	26.6	*	27.2	46.6	*	49.6	369.6	69.1	438.8
Service, sport and recreation	35.6	92.0	127.6	*	*	*	10.9	*	13.3	12.2	*	15.7	47.8	95.5	143.3
Total	662.5	528.3	1,190.8	48.9	19.3	68.2	111.3	44.1	155.4	160.2	63.4	223.6	822.7	591.7	1,414.4

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over. Excludes Darwin (see text on page 31). (b) Comprises those persons who shifted to a different branch of the organisation for which they were working and persons whose employer shifted operations outside the city or town in which the organisation originally operated. (c) Excludes defence forces. (d) The method used in classifying persons according to occupation in the population census takes educational qualifications into account, whereas in the population survey this is not generally the case. For this reason the estimates in this group may be overstated.

* Less than 4,000. See page 13.

Persons not in the labour force

In November 1975 a survey was conducted in conjunction with the quarterly population survey (see page 11) in order to obtain information about persons aged 15 to 64 years who were not in the labour force: in particular, their intentions regarding entering or re-entering the labour force, whether they had ever held a regular job and, if so, how long ago and for what reason they had left it, and their educational qualifications.

Persons included in the survey who were not looking for work were asked to give reasons why they were not doing so (to a maximum of three). Reasons

were ranked in the order of priority shown in the table below. Where more than one reason was given, only the higher or highest-ranked has been included in the estimates in the table.

The population survey normally covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia, but because of special circumstances in November 1975 the sample size was reduced to one half of one per cent. Consequently, the standard errors are approximately 15 per cent higher than those given in the table on page 13. A table of standard errors applicable to this survey, together with further details of the survey, was published in *Persons Aged 15 to 64 Years who were not in the Labour Force, November 1975* (Reference No. 6.59).

**PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO WERE KEEPING HOUSE,
RETIRED OR VOLUNTARILY INACTIVE (a) : REASON FOR NOT LOOKING FOR
WORK (b) AND WHETHER INTENDING TO LOOK FOR WORK IN THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS, NOVEMBER 1975
(*000)**

Reasons for not looking for work (b)	Intention to look for work in the next twelve months				Total		
	Intended to look	Might look	Would not look	Did not know	Males	Females	Persons
Own ill health, physical disability or pregnancy	37.3	24.4	376.7	15.3	90.0	363.6	453.6
Did not want to or need to work, believed should stay at home	72.8	60.3	1,091.5	43.2	50.5	1,217.3	1,267.9
Family considerations (c)	58.9	27.4	95.2	9.3	*	189.9	190.9
Ill health other than own	5.6	*	4.2	*	*	13.1	14.1
Lack of child care arrangements/ children too young	51.7	22.9	87.4	7.8	*	169.7	169.7
Discouraged	18.6	6.7	7.0	*	*	31.8	33.8
Considered too young or too old by employers						7.7	7.7
Language or racial difficulties; lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience	4.6	*	*	*	*	4.1	4.4
No jobs in locality or line of work	14.0	*	*	*	*	20.0	21.7
Other reasons (d)	10.4	*	4.4	*	*	15.8	18.3
Total							
Males	24.5	6.8	108.8	6.1	146.2	..	..
Females	173.5	114.5	1,466.0	64.4	..	1,818.3	..
Persons	198.0	121.3	1,574.8	70.4	..	..	1,964.5

(a) Excludes 7,700 males and 30,900 females who were looking for work in the survey week but had not taken active steps to find a job or who had been looking for work in the three weeks before the survey week. For the purposes of this survey these persons were excluded from the category 'not in the labour force'. (b) Highest-ranked reason only. See text above. (c) Includes 7,100 females whose husbands disapproved of their taking a job. (d) Includes persons who stated that they were not looking for work because there were no jobs available in suitable hours.

* Less than 4,000. See page 13.

Family Status and Employment Status of the Population

In the November 1974 and November 1975 population surveys family status information was obtained for the civilian non-institutional population aged 15 years and over. This information, in conjunction with data on employment status, was published in *Family Status and Employment Status of the Population, November 1974 and November 1975* (Reference No. 6.55). Following revision to the definitions of unemployed persons and persons not in the labour force (see page 11), revised November 1975 estimates were published in Appendix to the May 1976 issue of *The Labour Force* (Reference No. 6.20).

A *family* was generally defined to consist of two or more persons living together in the same household, at the time of the surveys, including the head of the family and any person or persons having any of the following relationships to the head: (i) spouse, (ii) son or daughter of any age, if unmarried and not accompanied by children of his or her own, (iii) brother or sister 15 years of age or over, if unmarried and not accompanied by children of his or her own, (iv) grandchild, if unmarried and not accompanied by either of his or her parents, nor by children of his or her own, (v) ancestor, if not married and not accompanied by children under 15 years of age of his or her own, or (vi) any child under 15 years of age not accompanied by a parent, unless the child was related to some person in a second family in

the household.

For the purposes of the surveys, the term "relationship" was taken to include relationships by blood, marriage or adoption; the marriage relationship was taken to include de facto as well as legal relationships; widowed, divorced and permanently separated persons were considered to be not married and for married couple families where the husband was a member of the armed forces or in an institution (and hence outside the scope of the surveys) the spouse was automatically classified as the household head. A family, as defined, can therefore contain no more than two married persons, and can contain two married persons only if they are husband and wife.

The population survey normally covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia, but because of special circumstances in November 1975 the sample size was reduced to one half of one per cent. Consequently, the standard errors are approximately 15 per cent higher than those given in the table on page 13. A table of standard errors applicable to these estimates was published in *The Labour Force, November 1975* (Reference No. 6.20).

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER (a), BY FAMILY STATUS AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS, NOVEMBER 1975

Family status	Employed	Unemployed (b)		Total labour force (b)		Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over (a)
	('000)	('000)	Per cent of labour force (c)	Number ('000)	Per cent of population (d)	('000)	('000)
MALES							
Member of a family	3,375.5	113.4	3.3	3,488.9	82.5	738.2	4,227.2
Family head	2,741.0	49.1	1.3	2,790.1	87.2	411.4	3,201.4
Married	2,678.7	46.9	1.7	2,725.6	87.4	392.3	3,117.8
with dependent children (e) present	1,745.3	24.8	1.4	1,770.1	97.4	46.5	1,816.6
without dependent children (e) present	933.4	22.1	2.3	955.5	73.4	345.8	1,301.2
Not married (f)	62.3	*	*	64.5	77.2	19.1	83.6
with dependent children (e) present	22.3	*	*	23.4	93.6	*	25.0
without dependent children (e) present	40.0	*	*	41.1	70.1	17.5	58.6
Dependent child (g) of head	35.9	10.4	22.5	46.3	15.9	245.0	291.3
Non-dependent child (h) of head	557.5	51.1	8.4	608.6	92.6	48.7	657.3
Other relative (parent, brother, etc.)	41.1	*	*	43.9	57.0	33.1	77.0
Not a member of a family (i)	393.8	25.5	6.1	419.3	75.7	134.8	554.1
Total	3,769.3	139.0	3.6	3,908.3	81.7	873.0	4,781.4
FEMALES							
Member of a family	1,753.6	120.0	6.4	1,873.6	44.6	2,330.1	4,203.8
Family head (j)	146.1	10.0	6.4	156.1	41.6	218.8	375.0
Married	34.6	*	*	38.1	43.3	49.9	88.0
with dependent children (e) present	18.1	*	*	19.4	38.3	31.2	50.6
without dependent children (e) present	16.5	*	*	18.7	50.0	18.7	37.4
Not married (f)	111.5	6.5	5.5	118.0	41.1	168.9	287.0
with dependent children (e) present	66.8	5.0	7.0	71.8	48.3	76.8	148.7
without dependent children (e) present	44.7	*	*	46.2	33.4	92.1	138.3
Wife of family head	1,209.7	57.8	4.6	1,267.5	42.0	1,752.7	3,020.1
Dependent child (g) of head	34.2	12.1	26.1	46.3	17.5	217.7	264.0
Non-dependent child (h) of head	333.5	38.0	10.2	371.5	90.7	37.8	409.4
Other relative (parent, brother, etc.)	30.0	*	*	32.1	23.7	103.2	135.3
Not a member of a family (i)	276.3	15.5	5.3	291.8	45.0	357.0	648.8
Total	2,029.8	135.5	6.3	2,165.3	44.6	2,687.0	4,852.6

(a) For a note on persons excluded see page 36. (b) For revised definitions see pages 11 and 12. (c) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. (d) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the non-institutional civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. (e) Comprises all family members under 15 years of age and all family members aged 15 to 20 years who were full-time students. (f) Includes widowed, divorced and permanently separated. (g) Family members aged 15 to 20 years who were full-time students. (h) Of any age. (i) Persons living by themselves or not related to any other member of the household in which they were living. (j) See page 36.

* Less than 4,000. See page 13.

Persons Looking for Work

In May 1976, a survey was conducted in conjunction with the quarterly population survey (see page 11) in order to obtain information about persons who had recently been looking for work. The information sought included particulars of their last job, difficulties experienced in finding a job, educational attainment and family status. Full details have been published in *Persons Looking for Work, May 1976* (Reference No. 6.60).

Persons within the scope of the survey were all those aged 15 years and over, except persons in institutions (hospitals, sanatoria, gaols, reformatories, etc.), members of the permanent armed forces and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations.

For the purposes of the survey, *persons looking for work* were defined as all civilians aged 15 years and over who during the survey week did not work and did

not have a job, but could have taken one had it been available, and had been actively looking for full-time or part-time work in the four weeks up to and including the survey week (including persons who would have been prevented from taking a job in the survey week by their own temporary illness or injury, or by their having made arrangements to start after the survey week in a new job in which they would have preferred to start in the survey week). They therefore comprise all unemployed persons other than those waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been temporarily stood down without pay for four weeks or less (including the whole of the survey week). In May 1976 there were an estimated 3,500 persons in this latter category.

Whereas estimates below 4,000 obtained from supplementary surveys are not usually published, estimates as low as 3,000 have been published for this particular survey. Relative standard errors for estimates of 4,000 and above are given in the table on page 13. The standard error for estimates of 3,000 is about 24 per cent (700 persons).

PERSONS LOOKING FOR WORK : MAIN DIFFICULTY IN FINDING WORK
AND DURATION OF CURRENT PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT, MAY 1976
(⁰⁰⁰)

Main difficulty in finding work	Duration of current period of unemployment (weeks)					Total	Average duration of current period of unemployment (weeks)
	1 and under 4	4 and under 8	8 and under 13	13 and under 26	26 and over		
Own ill health or handicap	*	*	*	*	4.1	12.8	23.3
Considered by employers to be too young or too old	3.9	3.7	4.0	7.8	11.1	30.5	25.9
Unsuitable hours	4.9	*	*	*	*	13.1	13.4
Too far to travel/transport problems	4.4	*	3.0	4.2	4.3	18.3	17.4
Lacked necessary education, training or skills	5.9	3.0	3.4	4.2	4.6	21.2	16.7
Insufficient work experience	4.9	*	3.9	4.5	4.7	20.5	18.9
No vacancies in line of work	12.3	7.1	5.3	8.7	6.8	40.2	14.6
No vacancies at all	10.6	14.7	9.0	18.0	14.6	67.0	18.0
Other difficulties (a)	*	*	*	*	*	10.4	19.3
No difficulties reported	6.8	*	*	*	*	10.0	6.0
Total	58.4	41.4	35.2	54.2	54.8	243.9	18.0

(a) Includes approximately 3,700 persons whose main difficulty was language problems or discrimination against migrant or racial groups.

* Less than 3,000. See last paragraph above.

EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

Explanatory notes

The figures in this section generally relate only to civilian wage and salary earners, not the total labour force: they therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers and the unemployed. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are wage and salary earners in agriculture and private households employing staff. For the sake of brevity, wage and salary earners are referred to in the tables as "employees". Defence forces are included in the table on page 41.

The data needed to derive the estimates for periods subsequent to the benchmark date (June 1971) are obtained from three main sources, namely, (a) current payroll tax returns; (b) current returns from government bodies; and (c) some other current returns of employment (e.g. for hospitals); the balance, i.e. unrecorded private employment, is estimated. At June 1971 recorded employment obtained from the foregoing sources accounted for about 90 per cent of the employees in the industries covered, as determined by the benchmarks.

The estimates, except those relating to government employees and defence forces, are based on comprehensive data (referred to herein as "benchmarks") derived for the purpose from the 1971 population census and other relevant sources such as special returns from government bodies and the Bureau's economic censuses and surveys. Month-to-month changes shown by current data (see above) are linked to the benchmark data to derive monthly estimates, which are published in the bulletin *Employment and Unemployment* (Reference No. 6.4).

Although the series measure reasonably well the short-term trends in employment in the defined field, they may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. There are conceptual differences between benchmark and current data, and changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding and part-time working all affect the trend over longer periods.

Concepts and definitions

The concepts and definitions applicable to these estimates are those adopted at the 1971 population census, which conformed closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 1954). At the census the following questions were asked in respect of all persons fifteen years of age and over:

"Did this person have a full or part-time job, or business or farm of any kind last week (even if this person was

temporarily absent from a job because of sickness, holidays, industrial dispute, etc.)?"

"Did this person do any work at all last week for payment or profit (even if this person was working only part-time or helping without pay in a family business)?"

Provided they had not been temporarily laid off by their employer without pay for the whole of the week, persons who answered "yes" to either of these questions were classified as employed. Persons in this category were classified as wage and salary earners if on their census schedule they were stated to be "a wage or salary earner" in the job they held in the previous week.

Government employees comprise not only administrative employees but also all other employees of government bodies (Australian, State, local and semi-government) on services such as railways, road transport, banks, postal and telecommunications, air transport, education (including universities), radio, television, police, public works, factories and departmental hospitals and institutions.

Adoption of new benchmarks

As results from each successive population census become available it is customary to derive from them new benchmarks for the monthly employment series, and to revise the published estimates for all periods subsequent to the date of the previous census. Benchmarks for June 1971 were established by analysing data from the 1971 population census and other sources (see above).

For a number of reasons the estimates of employed wage and salary earners previously published for June 1971 differed from the corresponding figures obtained from the 1971 population census. The principal reasons for the differences are as follows:

- (a) there is an unavoidable accumulation of errors in the intercensal employment estimates, e.g. in estimating the movements in unrecorded employment;
- (b) apart from the undercount to which population censuses are generally subject, evidence from census post-enumeration surveys indicates that the completion of census questionnaires by householders tends to identify a smaller number of persons as being in the labour force than do other methods of measurement (e.g. household surveys conducted by personal interview), and that components of the total labour force, such as employed wage and salary earners, tend to be affected in the same way;

- (c) estimated monthly movements in civilian employment are derived mainly from returns from employers relating to establishments or enterprises, but the population census figures are derived from particulars recorded by individuals on census schedules. The latter do not in all cases provide precise information to allow accurate coding of industry;
- (d) previously published estimates for June 1971 included about 7,000 male and 17,000 female trainee teachers, who are not included in the new benchmarks or subsequent monthly estimates;
- (e) crews of overseas ships are excluded from the monthly employment estimates;
- (f) some persons are not enumerated in the census in the State or Territory in which they work, e.g. persons resident in New South Wales and working in the Australian Capital Territory and persons who at the time of the population census are on holidays interstate.

Population census data were not always accepted as a matter of course in determining the June 1971 benchmarks. The factors mentioned above were taken into account and particulars of employment obtained from other sources were used in analysing and, where necessary, in revising the estimates. It should be noted that figures in this section are subject to further revision as the results of later censuses and surveys become available.

Current data

Current data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refer to persons on the payroll

for the last pay-period in each month. Persons who are on paid leave or who work during part of the pay-period and are unemployed or involved in an industrial dispute during the rest of the period are generally counted as employed. Those not shown on employers' payrolls because they are on leave without pay, involved in an industrial dispute or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

In all States and Territories except Queensland, payroll tax returns are currently lodged by all employers paying more than \$923 a week in wages. For Queensland the figure is \$1,200. Certain Australian Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations are specifically exempted under the Australian and State Payroll Tax Acts. The exemption level in the States was revised from \$400 to \$800 a week from January 1976, while the level in the Territories remained at \$400 a week until January 1977, when the current levels were adopted.

Industry

The industry classification used in this section is the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)*, described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Volume 1. This classification is not directly comparable with those adopted for population censuses before 1971 and used in estimates of civilian employees for periods before June 1971.

It is expected that in due course a revised series will be published for the period June 1966 to May 1971, classified according to ASIC. However, it may not be possible to provide as much industry detail as for June 1971 and subsequent periods. ASIC estimates cannot be derived for periods prior to June 1966.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AND DEFENCE FORCES
(Excluding agriculture and private domestic service)
(000)

(000)					
Month	Civilian employees			Defence forces (b)	Total
	Private	Government (a)	Total		
MALES					
1971 - June	2,113.0	811.7	2,924.7	80.5	3,005.2
1972 - June	2,102.6	838.0	2,940.6	78.3	3,018.9
1973 - June	(c)2,127.2	858.0	(c)2,985.2	71.0	(c)3,056.2
1974 - June	2,200.5	867.7	3,068.2	64.7	3,132.9
1975 - June	(c)2,119.3	924.1	(c)3,043.5	65.8	(c)3,109.3
Dec.	2,099.6	902.7	3,002.3	64.8	3,067.1
FEMALES					
1971 - June	1,220.1	277.4	1,497.5	2.7	1,500.2
1972 - June	1,238.3	289.0	1,527.3	2.8	1,530.1
1973 - June	1,311.9	305.8	1,617.7	3.1	1,620.8
1974 - June	1,402.2	336.1	1,738.3	2.9	1,741.2
1975 - June	1,337.8	371.4	1,709.2	3.4	1,712.6
Dec.	1,354.5	365.7	1,720.2	3.5	1,723.7
PERSONS					
1971 - June	3,333.1	1,089.1	4,422.3	83.2	4,505.5
1972 - June	3,340.9	1,127.0	4,467.9	81.1	4,549.0
1973 - June	(c)3,439.0	1,163.8	(c)4,602.9	74.1	(c)4,677.0
1974 - June	3,602.7	1,203.8	4,806.5	67.6	4,874.1
1975 - June	(c)3,457.1	1,295.5	(c)4,752.7	69.2	(c)4,821.9
Dec.	3,454.1	1,268.4	4,722.4	68.3	4,790.7

(a) Includes semi-government bodies. See explanation, page 39. (b) Permanent defence forces in Australia and overseas (including national servicemen). (c) Affected by industrial disputes.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES : STATES AND TERRITORIES
(Excluding agriculture and private domestic service)
(000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Australia
MALES									
1971 - June	1,096.3	805.7	377.3	263.6	234.2	86.7	23.5	37.5	2,924.7
1972 - June	1,094.4	811.3	388.5	263.4	230.2	87.2	24.7	40.8	2,940.6
1973 - June	(b)1,104.5	(b)819.9	398.9	270.5	233.8	87.9	25.1	44.8	(b)2,985.2
1974 - June	1,123.7	842.9	415.2	278.4	243.0	89.6	26.8	48.5	3,068.2
1975 - June	1,102.3	(b)832.9	414.4	278.3	247.9	90.7	(c)24.5	52.4	(b)3,043.5
Dec.	1,081.6	828.6	403.4	274.2	247.9	89.4	24.8	52.5	3,002.3
FEMALES									
1971 - June	569.7	439.0	173.8	133.5	110.9	38.9	9.3	22.6	1,497.5
1972 - June	574.2	445.6	181.3	136.8	115.4	39.6	10.7	23.8	1,527.3
1973 - June	604.0	470.5	194.2	145.9	123.1	41.3	11.5	27.3	1,617.7
1974 - June	643.9	502.2	210.0	161.0	132.3	44.1	13.3	31.5	1,738.3
1975 - June	625.2	487.3	210.3	159.5	133.1	46.6	(c)11.7	35.4	1,709.2
Dec.	624.5	496.3	212.6	159.7	132.7	46.4	12.5	35.5	1,720.2
PERSONS									
1971 - June	1,666.0	1,244.7	551.1	397.0	345.2	125.5	32.7	60.0	4,422.3
1972 - June	1,668.6	1,256.9	569.8	400.2	345.5	126.8	35.4	64.6	4,467.9
1973 - June	(b)1,708.5	(b)1,290.3	593.1	416.3	356.8	129.2	36.6	72.0	(b)4,602.9
1974 - June	1,767.7	1,345.2	625.3	439.4	375.3	133.7	40.1	80.0	4,806.5
1975 - June	1,727.5	(b)1,320.3	624.6	437.8	381.0	137.3	(c)36.2	87.9	(b)4,752.7
Dec.	1,706.0	1,324.9	616.0	433.9	380.5	135.8	37.3	88.1	4,722.4

(a) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas. (b) Affected by industrial disputes. (c) Includes employees on leave following cyclone Tracy. Excludes employees relocated temporarily or permanently in employment outside the Northern Territory, who have been included in estimates for the appropriate States or the Australian Capital Territory.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES : PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES
(Excluding agriculture and private domestic service)
(000)

(500)

ASIC Division (a)	ASIC Industry (a)	June -					Dec. -
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1975
MALES							
A(part)(b)	Forestry, fishing and hunting	13.5	14.1	14.2	13.9	15.0	13.7
B	Mining	69.8	69.7	69.7	71.3	74.9	73.5
C	Manufacturing	954.5	939.9	(e)940.1	960.5	895.8	888.0
D	Electricity, gas and water	89.9	90.4	90.3	90.5	91.9	90.9
E	Construction	379.6	383.2	381.5	385.7	(e)393.3	357.2
F	Wholesale and retail trade	512.3	518.9	536.6	552.8	549.1	553.0
G	Transport and storage	214.3	211.2	211.2	218.4	218.8	219.4
H	Communication	65.9	67.1	69.2	71.7	72.8	73.0
I	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	186.6	188.1	193.2	202.8	198.3	196.0
J (c)	Public administration and defence	126.3	132.2	138.0	143.0	154.0	155.2
K	Community services	218.7	229.7	241.0	252.5	268.7	270.0
L (d)	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	93.5	96.1	100.2	105.1	110.9	112.5
	Total	2,924.7	2,940.6	(e)2,985.2	3,068.2	(e)3,043.5	3,002.3
FEMALES							
A(part)(b)	Forestry, fishing and hunting	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0
B	Mining	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.9
C	Manufacturing	344.4	334.7	347.3	370.9	309.0	313.9
D	Electricity, gas and water	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.1
E	Construction	16.3	16.8	17.9	19.1	18.2	18.1
F	Wholesale and retail trade	347.7	360.5	388.7	416.3	406.7	416.5
G	Transport and storage	32.8	32.5	33.9	36.9	36.7	36.5
H	Communication	26.2	26.6	27.3	29.5	29.7	30.1
I	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	161.5	162.1	171.9	185.0	181.2	179.8
J (c)	Public administration and defence	58.6	62.5	67.9	76.0	89.5	90.8
K	Community services	352.7	374.6	397.4	428.4	458.7	453.4
L (d)	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	142.4	142.0	150.3	160.5	163.6	165.0
	Total	1,497.5	1,527.3	1,617.7	1,738.3	1,709.2	1,720.2
PERSONS							
A(part)(b)	Forestry, fishing and hunting	14.1	14.8	15.0	14.9	15.9	14.7
B	Mining	75.4	75.2	75.1	76.8	80.8	79.4
C	Manufacturing	1,298.9	1,274.6	(e)1,287.4	1,331.4	1,204.8	1,201.9
D	Electricity, gas and water	98.7	99.2	99.2	99.5	101.1	100.0
E	Construction	395.9	400.0	399.4	404.7	(e)411.5	375.4
F	Wholesale and retail trade	860.0	879.4	925.4	969.2	955.7	969.5
G	Transport and storage	247.1	243.8	245.1	255.3	255.5	256.0
H	Communication	92.0	93.7	96.6	101.2	102.5	103.0
I	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	348.0	350.2	365.1	387.9	379.5	375.8
J (c)	Public administration and defence	184.9	194.7	205.9	219.0	243.5	245.9
K	Community services	571.4	604.3	638.3	681.0	727.4	723.3
L (d)	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	235.9	238.1	250.4	265.7	274.5	277.5
	Total	4,422.3	4,467.9	(e)4,602.9	4,806.5	(e)4,752.7	4,722.4

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification. (b) Excludes ASIC Sub-divisions 01 (Agriculture) and 02 (Services to Agriculture). (c) Excludes members of the permanent defence forces. (d) Excludes ASIC Sub-division 94 (Private households employing staff). (e) Affected by industrial dispute.

The adoption of a new definition of the labour force at the June 1966 population census resulted in a break in comparability in this series, through the inclusion of a number of persons (mostly females) who had previously been classified as not in the labour force. Also, there is a break in the series at June 1971 due to the adoption of new benchmarks for June 1971, and the

Australian Standard Industrial Classification. It is expected that in due course this break will be removed by revision of the series for the period June 1966 to May 1971 (see page 40). For purposes of comparison, figures for June 1966 and June 1971 have been shown on both the old and the new bases.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES
(Excluding agriculture and private domestic service)
(^{'000})

<i>June</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Average for Year ended June -</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
1947	1,627	616	2,243				
1948	1,713	638	2,351	1948	1,673	630	2,303
1949	1,782	659	2,441	1949	1,748	652	2,400
1950	1,868	686	2,554	1950	1,815	671	2,486
1951	1,936	717	2,653	1951	1,903	705	2,608
1952	1,947	673	2,620	1952	1,952	705	2,657
1953	1,932	666	2,598	1953	1,918	663	2,581
1954	2,004	701	2,705	1954	1,965	690	2,655
1955	2,067	736	2,803	1955	2,034	723	2,757
1956	2,108	764	2,872	1956	2,091	757	2,848
1957	2,128	779	2,907	1957	2,118	774	2,892
1958	2,148	794	2,942	1958	2,134	791	2,925
1959	2,186	819	3,005	1959	2,169	809	2,978
1960	2,257	870	3,127	1960	2,223	848	3,071
1961	2,264	869	3,133	1961	2,282	884	3,166
1962	2,308	906	3,214	1962	2,277	888	3,165
1963	2,376	939	3,315	1963	2,341	927	3,268
1964	2,469	992	3,461	1964	2,427	969	3,396
1965	2,553	1,051	3,604	1965	2,514	1,026	3,540
1966	<u>2,607</u>	<u>1,096</u>	<u>3,703</u>	1966	<u>2,581</u>	<u>1,078</u>	<u>3,659</u>
1966	2,612	1,191	3,804	1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1967	2,651	1,252	3,902	1967	2,633	1,227	3,860
1968	2,725	1,305	4,030	1968	2,691	1,280	3,971
1969	2,805	1,367	4,172	1969	2,767	1,337	4,104
1970	2,888	1,453	4,340	1970	2,852	1,417	4,269
1971	<u>2,961</u>	<u>1,517</u>	<u>4,478</u>	1971	<u>2,934</u>	<u>1,493</u>	<u>4,427</u>
1971 (a)	2,925	1,498	4,422	1971	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1972	2,941	1,527	4,468	1972	2,929	1,512	4,442
1973	(b)2,985	1,618	(b)4,603	1973	(b)2,963	1,570	(b)4,533
1974	3,068	1,738	4,807	1974	3,034	1,689	4,723
1975	(b)3,044	1,709	(b)4,753	1975	(b)3,038	1,704	(b)4,743

(a) Estimates from June 1971 onwards based on 1971 benchmarks exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were previously classified as wage and salary earners. See page 40. (b) Affected by industrial disputes.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES (a) : STATES AND TERRITORIES, JUNE 1975
(Excluding agriculture and private domestic service)
(⁰⁰⁰)

State or Territory	Australian Government			State Government (b)			Local Government (b)			Total (b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
N.S.W.	89.0	35.5	124.5	172.3	80.2	252.5	57.1	7.4	64.5	318.5	123.1	441.6
Vic.	72.2	26.6	98.8	135.6	54.0	189.6	22.3	7.5	29.8	230.1	88.2	318.3
Qld	29.8	12.0	41.8	82.3	30.6	112.9	22.5	2.1	24.5	134.7	44.6	179.2
S.A.	24.9	7.5	32.4	58.4	34.5	92.9	6.8	1.1	7.9	90.1	43.2	133.3
W.A.	16.7	6.7	23.4	55.0	24.6	79.6	8.8	1.4	10.2	80.5	32.7	113.1
Tas.	6.0	2.1	8.1	19.7	9.5	29.2	3.4	0.5	3.8	29.1	12.0	41.1
N.T.	9.5	5.8	15.3	..	..	..	0.2	..	0.2	9.7	5.9	15.6
A.C.T.(c)	31.5	21.8	53.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.5	21.8	53.3
Australia	279.6	118.1	397.7	523.4	233.4	756.8	121.1	19.9	141.0	924.1	371.4	1,295.5

(a) Includes semi-government bodies. See explanation on page 39. (b) Excludes State and local government employees (5.6 thousand persons in June 1975) engaged in agriculture or in private homes as employees of government emergency housekeeper services. (c) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES (a)
(Excluding agriculture and private domestic service)
(⁰⁰⁰)

June	Australian Government			State Government (b)			Local Government (b)			Total (b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1971	249.4	88.8	338.2	470.1	173.4	643.5	92.2	15.3	107.5	811.7	277.4	1,089.1
1972	253.2	92.0	345.2	482.4	181.1	663.5	102.4	15.9	118.3	838.0	289.0	1,127.0
1973	261.8	97.6	359.4	490.5	191.2	681.8	105.7	17.1	122.8	858.0	305.8	1,163.8
1974	269.8	107.9	377.7	499.1	210.3	709.4	98.8	17.9	116.7	867.7	336.1	1,203.8
1975	279.6	118.1	397.7	523.4	233.4	756.8	121.1	19.9	141.0	924.1	371.4	1,295.5

(a) See note (a) to previous table. (b) See note (b) to previous table.

PERSONS REGISTERED FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH THE CES

The following table shows the number of persons registered with the CES at the Friday nearest the end of the month, who claimed when registering that they were not employed, and who were seeking full-time employment, i.e. 35 hours or more per week. They include persons referred to employers but whose employment was still unconfirmed, and persons who had recently obtained employment without notifying the CES. All recipients of unemployment benefit are included. A change of definition in 1973 resulted in a different treatment of school-leavers. Before July 1973, school-leavers comprised all persons under the age of 21 who, at the time of registering with the CES:

secondary education within the previous 6 months.

Seasonally Adjusted Series

All adjustment methods which compute seasonal factors as some average of the seasonal pattern for previous years are subject to inherent limitations when the pattern changes. Such a change appears to have occurred in 1975 in the CES series "school leavers". There are indications that the pattern also changed, although to a lesser degree, for the series excluding school-leavers. The changes appear to be associated with the high level of unemployment which was reached in late 1974. The adjustment method is necessarily based on seasonal patterns of recent years including years of relatively low unemployment. The method used does not appear to work satisfactorily at the new high level, evidently because the amplitude of the seasonal fluctuations has not increased in proportion to the level of the series. Research is being carried out with other methods which may provide more satisfactory adjustment. In the meantime, the series should be treated as aids to subjective judgment only.

- (a) had ceased full-time primary or secondary education within the previous 3 months; or
- (b) were still at school but had notified the CES that they would leave school before the end of the school year if a full-time job were available. As from July 1973 (August for New South Wales) school-leavers comprise all persons under the age of 21 who, at the time of registering with the CES, had ceased full-time primary or

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED (a)
(Source : Department of Employment and Industrial Relations)

								Australia	
Month (b)		N.S.W. (c)	Vic.	Qld	S.A. (d)	W.A.	Tas.	Original	Seasonally Adjusted (e)
MALES									
1970	June	9,751	8,193	5,433	3,854	3,476	1,160	31,867	33,520
1971	June	13,705	12,010	5,743	5,097	4,723	1,726	43,004	46,257
1972	June	23,267	17,334	7,488	8,603	9,012	2,113	67,817	73,677
1973	June (f)	<u>16,317</u>	<u>14,876</u>	6,520	<u>5,871</u>	<u>5,842</u>	<u>2,201</u>	<u>51,627</u>	<u>57,570</u>
1974	June	17,412	12,817	5,304	4,902	5,075	1,968	47,478	51,817
1975 -	January	74,468	51,115	35,397	17,428	16,786	4,781	199,975	146,435
	February	69,911	46,702	34,555	16,568	15,448	4,667	187,851	158,335
	March	63,622	41,545	30,611	14,027	12,694	3,815	166,314	167,504
	April	64,014	40,068	27,926	14,694	11,526	3,460	161,688	175,627
	May	61,740	39,314	24,442	13,081	9,853	3,295	151,725	167,468
	June	60,919	42,913	24,285	12,739	10,032	3,648	154,536	171,250
	July	62,561	47,513	25,336	12,881	10,204	3,825	162,320	183,847
	August	65,014	43,460	26,422	13,692	10,303	4,196	163,087	190,888
	September	66,812	43,671	24,300	14,017	10,562	4,631	163,993	199,722
	October	69,066	43,044	24,378	13,986	10,626	4,678	165,778	202,615
	November	75,006	46,300	25,740	14,736	11,533	4,747	178,062	190,395
	December	88,868	54,217	34,324	19,316	15,698	6,450	218,873	180,103
FEMALES									
1970	June	6,776	4,815	3,152	2,506	1,671	728	19,648	20,558
1971	June	7,904	5,868	3,669	2,878	1,960	956	23,235	24,611
1972	June	10,909	8,096	4,205	3,725	3,064	1,385	31,384	33,978
1973	June (f)	<u>10,686</u>	<u>7,343</u>	4,116	<u>3,468</u>	<u>2,619</u>	<u>1,517</u>	<u>29,749</u>	<u>33,285</u>
1974	June	11,545	8,441	4,233	3,081	2,707	1,342	31,349	33,896
1975 -	January	39,834	34,897	15,066	9,426	8,903	3,495	111,621	89,018
	February	38,807	34,166	15,224	9,742	8,622	3,335	109,896	91,260
	March	37,790	32,025	14,872	8,675	8,239	2,869	104,470	94,797
	April	37,461	31,311	15,241	9,082	7,899	2,674	103,668	101,270
	May	35,741	29,142	13,984	8,212	6,629	2,631	96,339	100,708
	June	33,676	27,447	13,206	7,597	6,971	2,542	91,439	100,660
	July	32,366	27,040	13,161	7,514	6,842	2,379	89,302	102,401
	August	31,528	24,908	12,648	7,641	6,112	2,305	85,142	105,363
	September	30,697	23,673	11,871	7,187	6,169	2,504	82,101	103,874
	October	30,787	23,361	11,714	7,022	5,944	2,593	81,421	102,992
	November	33,771	24,637	12,526	7,226	6,596	2,749	87,505	91,681
	December	41,212	30,919	15,578	9,762	8,570	3,791	109,832	99,502

For footnotes see next page.

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED (a)
(Source : Department of Employment and Industrial Relations)

Month (b)							Australia	
	N.S.W. (c)	Vic.	Qld	S.A. (d)	W.A.	Tas.	Original	Seasonally Adjusted (e)
PERSONS								
1970 June	116,527	113,008	8,585	6,360	5,147	1,888	51,515	54,031
1971 June	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239	70,582
1972 June	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201	107,036
1973 June (f)	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376	90,632
1974 June	28,957	21,258	9,537	7,983	7,782	3,310	78,827	85,444
1975 January	114,302	86,012	50,463	26,854	25,689	8,276	311,596	235,791
February	108,718	80,868	49,779	26,310	24,070	8,002	297,747	249,673
March	101,412	73,570	45,483	22,702	20,933	6,684	270,784	262,224
April	101,475	71,379	43,167	23,776	19,425	6,134	265,356	276,892
May	97,481	68,456	38,426	21,293	16,482	5,926	248,064	269,617
June	94,595	70,360	37,491	20,336	17,003	6,190	245,975	270,429
July	94,927	74,553	38,497	20,395	17,046	6,204	251,622	286,247
August	96,542	68,368	39,070	21,333	16,415	6,501	248,229	296,684
September	97,509	67,344	36,171	21,204	16,731	7,135	246,094	303,892
October	99,853	66,405	36,092	21,008	16,570	7,271	247,199	305,512
November	108,777	70,937	38,266	21,962	18,129	7,496	265,567	281,848
December	130,080	85,136	49,902	29,078	24,268	10,241	328,705	278,396

(a) See text on page 44. (b) Generally at Friday nearest end of month. (c) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (d) Includes the Northern Territory. (e) The methods used in seasonally adjusting these statistics are explained in *Seasonally Adjusted Indicators, 1976* (Reference No. 1.10) See page 44 regarding the reliability of the estimates. (f) From July 1973 (August for N.S.W.) there was a change in the definition of school leavers (See page 44).

1970 July	116,527	113,008	8,585	6,360	5,147	1,888	51,515	54,031
1970 August	116,527	113,008	8,585	6,360	5,147	1,888	51,515	54,031
1970 September	116,527	113,008	8,585	6,360	5,147	1,888	51,515	54,031
1970 October	116,527	113,008	8,585	6,360	5,147	1,888	51,515	54,031
1970 November	116,527	113,008	8,585	6,360	5,147	1,888	51,515	54,031
1970 December	116,527	113,008	8,585	6,360	5,147	1,888	51,515	54,031
1971 January	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239	70,582
1971 February	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239	70,582
1971 March	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239	70,582
1971 April	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239	70,582
1971 May	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239	70,582
1971 June	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239	70,582
1971 July	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239	70,582
1971 August	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239	70,582
1971 September	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239	70,582
1971 October	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239	70,582
1971 November	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239	70,582
1971 December	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239	70,582
1972 January	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201	107,036
1972 February	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201	107,036
1972 March	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201	107,036
1972 April	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201	107,036
1972 May	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201	107,036
1972 June	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201	107,036
1972 July	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201	107,036
1972 August	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201	107,036
1972 September	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201	107,036
1972 October	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201	107,036
1972 November	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201	107,036
1972 December	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201	107,036
1973 January	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376	90,632
1973 February	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376	90,632
1973 March	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376	90,632
1973 April	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376	90,632
1973 May	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376	90,632
1973 June	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376	90,632
1973 July	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376	90,632
1973 August	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376	90,632
1973 September	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376	90,632
1973 October	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376	90,632
1973 November	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376	90,632
1973 December	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376	90,632
1974 January	28,957	21,258	9,537	7,983	7,782	3,310	78,827	85,444
1974 February	28,957	21,258	9,537	7,983	7,782	3,310	78,827	85,444
1974 March	28,957	21,258	9,537	7,983	7,782	3,310	78,827	85,444
1974 April	28,957	21,258	9,537	7,983	7,782	3,310	78,827	85,444
1974 May	28,957	21,258	9,537	7,983	7,782	3,310	78,827	85,444
1974 June	28,957	21,258	9,537	7,983	7,782	3,310	78,827	85,444
1974 July	28,957	21,258	9,537	7,983	7,782	3,310	78,827	85,444
1974 August	28,957	21,258	9,537	7,983	7,782	3,310	78,827	85,444
1974 September	28,957	21,258	9,537	7,983	7,782	3,310	78,827	85,444
1974 October	28,957	21,258	9,537	7,983	7,782	3,310	78,827	85,444
1974 November	28,957	21,258	9,537	7,983	7,782	3,310	78,827	85,444
1974 December	28,957	21,258	9,537	7,983	7,782	3,310	78,827	85,444

INCOME, EARNINGS AND HOURS

INCOME DISTRIBUTION, 1973-74

In November 1974 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see page 11), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the distribution of individual and family income within Australia. A similar survey was conducted in November 1969 in respect of income in the year 1968-69. Results of the 1969 survey were published in *Income Distribution 1968-69 : Consolidated and Revised Edition* (Reference No. 17.7). Results of the 1974 survey appear in *Income Distribution 1973-74 ; Part 1* (Reference No. 17.6) and *Part 2* (Reference No. 17.8). Part 1 relates to individuals and Part 2 to families.

Questions were asked in respect of each person aged 15 years or over in the sample on the amount of income received in the year ended 30 June 1974 from each of the following sources : (i) money wages or salary (gross income); (2) own business, trade or profession (net income); (3) share in partnership (net income); (4) government social service benefits; (5) superannuation or annuity; (6) interest, dividends, rent, etc.; (7) other sources, e.g. trust or will, maintenance or alimony. The definition of income was the same as that used for the 1968-69 survey.

The following points should be kept in mind in interpreting the results :

- (i) For the purposes of the survey, income was defined to include (a) all income received while living in Australia, including income received from an overseas source and (b) all income received from an Australian source while living overseas.
- (ii) A person included in the survey in November 1974 who had lived outside Australia for the whole of 1973-74 was not asked the income questions. A person who had arrived in Australia towards the end of the reference year would have been recorded as receiving little or no income in Australia.
- (iii) The income received by a family or a person does not necessarily reflect the standard of living of that family or person. For example, although alimony and maintenance payments were counted as income, gifts or donations such as might be made by relatives who were not members of the household were not included, even though such gifts or donations may have been the sole means of support. No account was taken of the possible run-down of assets accumulated in the past.

- (iv) Some individuals may have received no income in 1973-74; they may, for example, have been at school or university. In such cases individual income would have been recorded as nil.
- (v) For couples who had married in the period July to November 1974, family income would have been recorded, where applicable, as the sum of the two individual incomes.
- (vi) Family income does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the year 1973-74 if these persons had died during or after the financial year or no longer resided with the family at the time of the survey.

Explanations of the terms used in the tables beginning on page 50 are given in the following paragraphs.

Earned income is income from wages or salary, income from own business, trade or profession and income from a share in a partnership, or the sum of any of these components. Recipients of earned income are referred to as "income earners" as distinct from the all-inclusive term "income recipients", which refers to persons who received income from any source.

Family income is the sum of the incomes received from all sources by all members of the family for whom particulars of income were obtained.

Median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below it, linear interpolation was used within the class interval in which the median fell.

Mean (or average) income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group by the number of units in that group.

A *family* was generally defined to consist of two or more persons living in the same household, including the head of the family and spouse, if any, and any person or persons having any of the following relationships to the head or spouse :

- (i) son or daughter of any age, if unmarried and not accompanied by children of his or her own.
- (ii) brother or sister 15 years of age or over, if unmarried and not

accompanied by children of his or her own.

- (iii) grandchild, if unmarried and not accompanied by either of his or her parents, nor by children of his or her own.
- (iv) ancestor, if not married and not accompanied by children under 15 years of age of his or her own; or
- (v) any child under 15 years of age not accompanied by a parent, unless the child was related to some person in a second family in the household.

Where the spouse of the person interviewed was in the armed forces or in an institution (see quarterly population survey, page 11), his or her income for the year 1973-74 was included in family income and he or she counted as a family member.

The following points should be noted in relation to the definition of a family in the previous paragraph :

- (i) the term 'relationship' includes relationships by blood, marriage or adoption.
- (ii) the marriage relationship includes legal and de facto relationships.
- (iii) widowed and divorced persons are considered to be not married.

A family, as defined, can contain no more than two married persons, and can contain two married persons only if these persons are husband and wife.

Full-year, full-time workers are those who had worked in Australia for at least 50 weeks during the year 1973-74 and had been engaged mostly in full-time work, defined as work occupying 35 hours or more per week. A person who had worked for 26 weeks full-time and for 24 weeks part-time would have been classified as a full-time worker; however, it should be noted that most persons who work for a full year engage in either full-time or part-time work, but not in both. This is evidenced by the results of the survey *Labour Force Experience During 1974* (published in a mimeographed bulletin, Reference No. 6.26). The survey results indicated that, of persons who worked throughout all, or nearly all, of 1974 and who were mainly full-time workers, only about one person in fifty five did any part-time work at all.

Post-school qualifications comprise degrees and post-graduate diplomas from Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education (shown as degree level), tertiary qualifications other than degrees and post-graduate diplomas (shown as non-degree tertiary level), technician level, trade level and other qualifications. Apart from degrees and post-graduate diplomas, the levels were determined as follows :

Non-degree tertiary is a level relating to qualifications obtained following substantial advanced study beyond matriculation, conferred by institutions and professional associations, e.g. Associate of Australian Society of Accountants, Diploma in Business Studies, Teaching Certificate, Diploma of Engineering.

Technician is a level which requires theoretical knowledge, as well as practical skills, e.g. wool-classing or nursing. Certificates issued by technical colleges following periods of 4 or 5 years part-time study after passing intermediate or final secondary school examinations are classified as 'technician'.

Trade is formal recognition of competence in a skilled manual occupation which is usually obtained through an apprenticeship and satisfactory progress in part-time studies concurrently with practical training (e.g. plumber, fitter, compositor, carpenter, hairdresser).

Other refers to those qualifications which could not be classified to any of the above levels. Most of these relate to short specialised courses in such fields as typewriting and shorthand, farm book-keeping, dressmaking and automotive maintenance.

The rise in incomes since the year 1973-74 has been considerable. However, the findings of the survey with regard to dispersion and relativity between different sources, different age groups and groups with different qualifications are still valuable. As a measure of the rise, average weekly earnings per employed male unit (a series which refers only to wage and salary earners and which is published quarterly in a mimeographed statement, *Reference No. 6.18*) may be used as a rough guide. Estimates for the period 1973-74 to December quarter 1975, and increases in the series in absolute and relative terms, are shown below :

Period	Average weekly earnings (\$)	Increase since 1973-74	
		(\$)	(Per cent)
Year 1973-74	118.00		
1974-75	148.20	30.20	25.6
Dec. Qtr 1975	(a)166.70	48.70	41.3

(a) Seasonally adjusted.

In general, the comments on page 12 on the reliability of survey estimates are also applicable to this survey. However, as the questions on income were asked of only two-thirds of the labour force survey sample, the standard errors shown on page 13 are not applicable. Instead, the following table of standard errors applies. Estimates less than 4,000 are not shown in the tables.

Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable. Standard errors of the estimates for families are not available, but they will generally be slightly lower than those for individuals for estimates of the same size.

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

<i>Size of estimate (Persons)</i>	<i>Approximate standard error of estimates</i>		<i>Size of estimate (Persons)</i>	<i>Approximate standard error of estimates</i>	
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Per cent of estimate</i>		<i>Persons</i>	<i>Per cent of estimate</i>
4,000	900	23.0	100,000	5,000	5.0
8,000	1,350	17.0	200,000	7,200	3.6
10,000	1,500	15.0	500,000	11,500	2.3
20,000	2,200	11.0	1,000,000	17,000	1.7
50,000	3,500	7.0	2,000,000	24,000	1.2

ALL FAMILIES : FAMILY INCOME AND FAMILY SIZE, 1973-74 (a)

Number in family						
Total family income (b) (\$) –	2	3	4	5	6 and over	Total
– '000 families –						
Under 1,000	24.9	11.7	12.9	5.6		57.5
1,000 and under 1,200	6.5	*			4.5	9.7
1,200 " " 1,600	24.3	4.2	6.1	5.3		33.5
1,600 " " 2,000	18.0	4.9				28.3
2,000 " " 2,500	(c) 143.6	12.8	6.5		4.6	167.2
2,500 " " 3,000	53.6	9.9	7.2	*		76.9
3,000 " " 3,500	43.2	13.5	7.7	5.7	*	73.6
3,500 " " 4,000	43.1	23.4	12.7	5.9	5.2	90.3
4,000 " " 4,500	44.9	26.6	14.9	12.8	4.0	103.2
4,500 " " 5,000	50.0	25.0	31.7	14.8	9.4	130.9
5,000 " " 5,500	66.1	37.1	43.3	17.9	11.8	176.1
5,500 " " 6,000	47.1	34.9	33.9	20.8	15.5	152.2
6,000 " " 6,500	63.9	41.9	53.7	29.2	15.4	204.1
6,500 " " 7,000	44.6	42.3	39.9	23.8	17.6	168.1
7,000 " " 7,500	50.1	35.9	45.4	25.7	13.0	170.2
7,500 " " 8,000	47.8	40.0	45.0	25.0	12.5	170.2
8,000 " " 8,500	47.9	30.9	46.2	23.7	13.2	161.9
8,500 " " 9,000	40.8	29.0	37.4	18.2	14.1	139.5
9,000 " " 9,500	44.4	31.3	31.2	20.6	13.8	141.3
9,500 " " 10,000	39.1	31.3	32.5	21.5	13.2	137.6
10,000 " " 11,000	64.7	55.3	58.6	42.4	27.9	248.8
11,000 " " 12,000	52.2	43.3	41.5	26.3	20.1	183.3
12,000 " " 13,000	42.0	40.4	39.9	20.8	17.3	160.4
13,000 " " 15,000	48.1	44.7	52.1	32.7	29.4	207.1
15,000 " " 17,000	24.8	33.4	32.0	23.4	16.3	129.8
17,000 " " 19,000	9.7	14.3	24.4	10.0	10.7	69.1
19,000 " " 21,000	7.9	7.7	16.1	10.2	10.1	51.9
21,000 " " 23,000	5.6	4.9	5.4	5.6	6.2	27.7
23,000 " " 25,000		*	*	*	*	14.9
25,000 " " 30,000	6.2	4.2	6.4	5.3	5.8	25.4
30,000 and over	9.1	6.7	9.2	4.8	4.5	34.3
Total	1,214.2	747.4	796.4	464.2	322.9	3,545.0
– dollars –						
Median income	6,320	8,120	8,400	8,830	9,630	7,880
Mean income	7,130	9,030	9,580	9,870	10,850	8,780

(a) For definitions see pages 47-48. (b) From all sources. (c) These estimates include married couple families whose principal source of income was the maximum age pension.

* Less than 4,000. See page 49.

ALL FAMILIES : FAMILY INCOME AND NUMBER OF INCOME EARNERS, 1973-74 (a)

Total family income (b) (\$)-	Income earners in family				Total
	None	1	2	3 and over	
- '000 families -					
Under 1,000	35.0	17.2	5.3		57.5
1,000 and under 1,200	*	5.2			9.7
1,200 " " 1,400	9.3	5.1	4.4		16.5
1,400 " " 1,600	8.8	6.5			17.0
1,600 " " 1,800	5.1	4.9	*		11.4
1,800 " " 2,000	8.3	6.1	*		16.9
2,000 " " 2,500	(c)134.0	23.8	9.3	4.8	167.2
2,500 " " 3,000	33.3	31.2	12.0		76.9
3,000 " " 3,500	25.7	38.4	8.8		73.6
3,500 " " 4,000	21.7	51.1	16.0		90.3
4,000 " " 4,500	10.1	68.2	23.3		103.2
4,500 " " 5,000	6.4	91.0	32.3	4.7	130.9
5,000 " " 5,500	10.8	121.2	40.7		176.1
5,500 " " 6,000	4.6	95.9	49.4	*	152.2
6,000 " " 6,500	4.1	121.2	72.7	6.0	204.1
6,500 " " 7,000	4.8	88.8	71.8	5.3	168.1
7,000 " " 7,500		82.3	74.9	10.2	170.2
7,500 " " 8,000		68.2	90.2	10.6	170.2
8,000 " " 8,500	4.0	61.7	87.9	11.4	161.9
8,500 " " 9,000		38.6	83.9	15.3	139.5
9,000 " " 9,500		40.7	84.5	14.2	141.3
9,500 " " 10,000		31.8	89.8	15.7	137.6
10,000 " " 11,000	4.7	60.2	154.0	33.4	248.8
11,000 " " 12,000		29.0	115.2	38.7	183.3
12,000 " " 13,000		25.7	95.7	38.9	160.4
13,000 " " 15,000		29.0	102.5	74.7	207.1
15,000 " " 17,000	*	17.5	54.1	58.2	129.8
17,000 " " 19,000	*	7.5	31.4	30.2	69.1
19,000 " " 21,000	*	7.6	19.2	24.7	51.9
21,000 " " 23,000	*	4.2	12.1	11.4	27.7
23,000 " " 25,000	*		7.8	*	14.9
25,000 " " 30,000	*	5.1	10.0	13.5	25.4
30,000 " " 35,000	*		8.7	4.2	16.3
35,000 and over	*	6.6	9.5	5.0	18.0
Total	335.6	1,291.4	1,481.3	436.7	3 545.0
- dollars -					
Median income	2,360	6,330	9,320	13,190	7,880
Mean income	2,790	7,050	10,100	14,050	8,780

(a) For definitions see pages 47-48. (b) From all sources. (c) These estimates include married couple families whose principal source of income was the maximum age pension.

* Less than 4,000. See page 49.

ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS (a) : TOTAL INCOME, 1973-74(b)

Number ('000)				Cumulative per cent of all income recipients			
Total income (c) (\$)-	Males	Females	Persons	Total income (c) (\$)-	Males	Females	Persons
1 and under 200	76.4	887.6	964.0	Under 200	1.7	20.8	11.0
200 " " 400	35.9	225.6	261.5	" 400	2.5	26.1	14.0
400 " " 600	30.5	152.3	182.8	" 600	3.2	29.7	16.1
600 " " 800	31.4	103.0	134.4	" 800	3.9	32.1	17.7
800 " " 1,000	43.8	105.6	149.5	" 1,000	4.9	34.6	19.4
1,000 " " 1,200	173.1	291.7	464.9	" 1,200	8.8	41.4	24.7
1,200 " " 1,400	155.2	427.9	583.1	" 1,400	12.2	51.4	31.4
1,400 " " 1,600	74.0	155.0	229.0	" 1,600	13.9	55.1	34.0
1,600 " " 1,800	51.7	112.5	164.2	" 1,800	15.0	57.7	35.9
1,800 " " 2,000	51.0	99.7	150.7	" 2,000	16.2	60.0	37.6
2,000 " " 2,500	149.0	243.1	392.1	" 2,500	19.5	65.7	42.1
2,500 " " 3,000	136.8	208.8	345.6	" 3,000	22.6	70.6	46.1
3,000 " " 3,500	166.6	229.9	396.4	" 3,500	26.3	76.0	50.6
3,500 " " 4,000	181.8	233.6	415.4	" 4,000	30.4	81.5	55.4
4,000 " " 4,500	282.8	197.6	480.4	" 4,500	36.7	86.1	60.9
4,500 " " 5,000	298.5	139.9	438.3	" 5,000	43.4	89.4	65.9
5,000 " " 5,500	392.8	147.7	540.5	" 5,500	52.2	92.9	72.1
5,500 " " 6,000	289.6	64.6	354.2	" 6,000	58.7	94.4	76.1
6,000 " " 6,500	349.0	61.8	410.8	" 6,500	66.5	95.6	80.8
6,500 " " 7,000	242.9	32.2	275.1	" 7,000	71.9	96.6	84.0
7,000 " " 7,500	222.1	29.9	252.0	" 7,500	76.9	97.3	86.9
7,500 " " 8,000	170.6	19.3	189.9	" 8,000	80.7	97.7	89.0
8,000 " " 8,500	158.9	19.6	178.5	" 8,500	84.3	98.2	91.1
8,500 " " 9,000	110.8	13.6	124.3	" 9,000	86.8	98.5	92.5
9,000 " " 9,500	90.1	10.1	100.2	" 9,500	88.8	98.7	93.6
9,500 " " 10,000	63.4	7.2	70.6	" 10,000	90.2	98.9	94.5
10,000 " " 11,000	141.3	15.4	156.6	" 11,000	93.4	99.3	96.2
11,000 " " 12,000	57.5	4.5	62.0	" 12,000	94.6	99.4	97.0
12,000 " " 13,000	59.5	5.8	65.4	" 13,000	96.0	99.5	97.7
13,000 " " 15,000	55.8	8.7	64.5	" 15,000	97.2	99.7	98.4
15,000 " " 17,000	48.0	5.1	53.1	" 17,000	98.3	99.9	99.1
17,000 " " 19,000	19.8	5.5	22.2	" 19,000	98.7	99.9	99.3
19,000 " " 21,000	18.2		19.3	" 21,000	99.1	99.9	99.5
21,000 " " 23,000	8.4		8.4	" 23,000	99.3	99.9	99.6
23,000 " " 25,000	7.7		7.8	" 25,000	99.5	99.9	99.7
25,000 " " 30,000	9.0		10.8	" 30,000	99.7	100.0	99.8
30,000 " " 35,000	5.1	*	5.4	" 35,000	99.8	100.0	99.9
35,000 and over	7.9	*	8.3				
Total	4,466.8	4,265.6	8,732.5	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
- dollars -							
Median income	5,380	1,370	3,430		..	..	..
Mean income	5,710	2,160	3,980		..	..	..

(a) Non-institutional population aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see page 47-48. (c) From all sources.

* Less than 4,000. See page 49.

FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS : TOTAL INCOME, 1973-74 (a)

Total income (b) (\$)-	Number ('000)			Total income (b) (\$)-	Cumulative per cent of full-year, full-time workers		
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons
Under 1,200 (c)	38.6	24.2	62.8	Under 1,200 (c)	1.2	2.2	1.4
2,000 and under 1,400	10.9	9.7	20.6	" 1,400	1.5	3.1	1.9
1,400 " " 1,600	11.4	10.6	21.9	" 1,600	1.8	4.0	2.4
1,600 " " 1,800	9.4	10.0	19.4	" 1,800	2.1	5.0	2.8
1,800 " " 2,000	13.0	15.1	28.2	" 2,000	2.5	6.3	3.5
2,000 " " 2,500	60.4	64.4	124.8	" 2,500	4.4	12.2	6.3
2,500 " " 3,000	78.8	83.7	162.5	" 3,000	6.8	19.8	10.0
3,000 " " 3,500	104.8	129.4	234.2	" 3,500	9.9	31.6	15.3
3,500 " " 4,000	130.7	160.8	291.4	" 4,000	13.9	46.2	22.0
4,000 " " 4,500	224.4	150.1	374.5	" 4,500	20.7	59.8	30.5
4,500 " " 5,000	254.9	111.8	366.7	" 5,000	28.5	70.0	38.9
5,000 " " 5,500	354.2	112.4	466.7	" 5,500	39.2	80.2	49.5
5,500 " " 6,000	264.2	50.1	314.3	" 6,000	47.3	84.8	56.6
6,000 " " 6,500	321.5	43.7	365.2	" 6,500	57.0	88.7	65.0
6,500 " " 7,000	226.8	24.3	251.1	" 7,000	63.9	91.0	70.7
7,000 " " 7,500	213.2	22.7	235.9	" 7,500	70.4	93.0	76.1
7,500 " " 8,000	160.2	15.6	175.8	" 8,000	75.3	94.4	80.1
8,000 " " 8,500	150.7	16.5	167.2	" 8,500	79.8	95.9	83.9
8,500 " " 9,000	103.0	10.6	113.7	" 9,000	83.0	96.9	86.4
9,000 " " 9,500	85.2	6.7	91.9	" 9,500	85.5	97.5	88.5
9,500 " " 10,000	60.7	*	64.0	" 10,000	87.4	97.8	90.0
10,000 " " 11,000	133.1	10.4	143.5	" 11,000	91.4	98.8	93.3
11,000 " " 12,000	55.0	6.2	58.4	" 12,000	93.1	99.1	94.6
12,000 " " 13,000	57.4		60.2	" 13,000	94.9	99.3	96.0
13,000 " " 15,000	52.9	5.7	55.9	" 15,000	96.5	99.6	97.2
15,000 " " 17,000	45.5		48.2	" 17,000	97.8	99.8	98.3
17,000 " " 19,000	19.5	*	20.5	" 19,000	98.4	99.9	98.8
19,000 " " 21,000	17.1	*	17.5	" 21,000	99.0	100.0	99.2
21,000 " " 23,000	7.9	*	7.9	" 23,000	99.2	100.0	99.4
23,000 " " 25,000	7.1	*	7.1	" 25,000	99.4	100.0	99.5
25,000 " " 30,000	8.1	*	8.5	" 30,000	99.7	100.0	99.7
30,000 " " 35,000	4.8	*	4.8	" 35,000	99.8	100.0	99.8
35,000 and over	6.6	*	6.7				
Total	3,292.4	1,099.8	4,392.1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
- dollars -							
Median income	6,140	4,140	5,540		..	..	..
Mean income	6,780	4,400	6,190		..	..	..

(a) For definitions see pages 47-48. (b) From all sources. (c) Includes persons whose earned income for 1973-74 was nil or who made a loss.

* Less than 4,000. See page 49.

**FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS : EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT,
AGE AND MEAN INCOME (a), 1973-74 (b)
(\$)**

Educational attainment	Age group (years)					Total
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
MALES						
With post-school qualifications –						
Degree	6,780	10,890	13,240	14,640	14 040	12,120
Non-degree tertiary	5,920	8,650	10,330	9,890	9,930	9,510
Technician level	5,970	7,700	8,970	9,510	8,340	8,320
Trade level	5,770	6,810	6,920	6,830	6,140	6,620
Other (c)	5,790	7,810	7,400	9,430	7,280	7,940
Without post-school qualifications –						
Matriculation, n.e.i.	5,030	7,730	8,530	9,540	7,760	7,380
Left school at –						
17 or over	4,590	6,700	8,200	7,180	7,820	6,230
16	4,190	6,560	7,140	7,980	7,040	6,030
14 or 15	4,240	6,130	6,340	6,610	6,070	5,970
13 or under	4,860	5,610	5,770	5,950	5,820	5,790
FEMALES						
With post-school qualifications –						
Degree	6,070	8,330	8,430	9,230	*	8,090
Non-degree tertiary	5,250	6,800	6,900	6,700	5,570	6,370
Technician level	4,020	6,130	6,140	6,210	5,000	5,340
Trade level	3,600	4,670	4,830	*	*	4,290
Other (c)	3,600	4,840	4,880	5,350	4,720	4,420
Without post-school qualifications –						
Matriculation, n.e.i.	4,180	5,170	5,180	4,470	*	4,540
Left school at –						
17 or over	3,700	4,890	4,650	4,550	4,600	4,170
16	3,470	4,380	4,410	4,650	4,700	3,990
14 or 15	3,200	4,250	4,120	4,130	4,320	3,910
13 or under	*	3,930	3,860	3,970	3,720	3,890
PERSONS						
With post-school qualifications –						
Degree	6,470	10,450	12,710	13,750	13,200	11,370
Non-degree tertiary	5,470	7,970	9,620	9,140	8,970	8,540
Technician level	4,760	7,300	8,350	8,660	7,280	7,390
Trade level	5,580	6,760	6,850	6,750	6,140	6,540
Other (c)	3,990	6,430	6,350	8,020	6,640	6,190
Without post-school qualifications –						
Matriculation, n.e.i.	4,720	7,430	7,980	8,260	7,360	6,730
Left school at –						
17 or over	4,280	6,420	7,140	6,550	6,870	5,660
16	3,990	5,920	6,220	7,140	6,510	5,350
14 or 15	3,820	5,670	5,760	5,890	5,790	5,410
13 or under	4,500	5,070	5,310	5,490	5,610	5,370

(a) Total income from all sources. Includes persons whose earned income for 1973-74 was nil or who made a loss. (See explanatory notes, page 47. (b) For definitions see pages 47-48. (c) Some qualifications could not be classified to any of the levels shown. Most of these relate to short specialised courses in such fields as typewriting and shorthand, farm book-keeping; dressmaking and automotive maintenance.

* Based on a figure less than 4,000. See page 49.

WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES (DISTRIBUTION)

In August 1975 a survey was conducted in conjunction with the quarterly population survey (see page 11) in order to obtain information about the weekly earnings of wage and salary earners ("employees") throughout Australia. Detailed results of the survey have been published in *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), August 1975* (Reference No. 6.51).

Survey estimates relate to all persons aged 15 years and over who were employed as wage or salary earners in their main job, except members of the permanent armed forces, inmates of institutions (hospitals, sanatoria, gaols, reformatories, etc.) and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations.

For the purposes of the survey, *weekly earnings* refers to gross weekly wages and salaries from all jobs (i.e. before taxation and other deductions); *median weekly earnings* is the amount which exactly divides the distribution of individuals into two equal groups, one having earnings above the median, the other having

earnings below it; *mean weekly earnings* is the amount obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group by the number of units (employees) in that group; *hours worked* refers to actual hours worked during the survey week, not necessarily hours paid for. Thus, if a person had been on leave for the whole week, hours would have been recorded as nil; *full-time workers* are those who usually work 35 or more hours per week and others who, although usually part-time workers, worked 35 or more hours during the survey week. *Part-time workers* are those who usually work less than 35 hours per week and who did so during the survey week.

The standard errors given in the table on page 13 , and, in general, the comments on the reliability of estimates on page 12 are applicable to this survey. In addition, the estimates are subject to errors of response and reporting. In many cases the answer to the question on earnings was based on the knowledge of one person, generally the housewife. Some understatement in the estimates may be expected because of imperfect recall of minor or irregular sources of earnings. Other errors may be due to genuine misunderstanding.

**ALL EMPLOYEES (a) : WEEKLY EARNINGS (b), AGE AND FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS,
AUGUST 1975**

	Males			Females			Persons		
	Aged 15-19 years	Aged 20 years and over	Total	Aged 15-19 years	Aged 20 years and over	Total	Aged 15-19 years	Aged 20 years and over	Total
FULL-TIME WORKERS (b)									
<i>Weekly earnings (b)/(\$)</i> -	- '000 -								
Under 60	59.6	22.5	82.1	54.7	18.1	72.8	114.4	40.6	155.0
60 and under 80	71.4	19.5	90.9	81.2	31.2	112.5	152.6	50.7	203.3
80 " " 100	64.2	104.3	168.5	61.7	164.3	226.1	126.0	268.7	394.6
100 " " 110	28.4	213.2	241.6	15.3	186.3	201.6	43.7	399.5	443.2
110 " " 120	16.2	267.4	283.6	7.1	153.4	160.4	23.2	420.8	444.0
120 " " 130	9.9	336.4	346.3	5.0	139.1	144.1	14.9	475.5	490.4
130 " " 140	5.2	293.1	298.3	5.1	92.1	94.8	8.0	385.2	393.1
140 " " 150	4.8	254.2	259.0		55.8	56.6	5.7	309.9	315.6
150 " " 160	4.9	249.5	252.1	*	43.0	44.5	4.1	292.5	296.6
160 " " 170		169.6	170.9		24.9	25.7	5.1	194.5	196.6
170 " " 180	*	117.1	118.1	*	18.1	18.3		135.1	136.4
180 " " 190		111.2	112.4		15.1	15.5	*	126.3	127.9
190 " " 200	*	85.3	85.8	*	13.2	13.2		98.5	99.0
200 " " 220	*	159.2	159.7	*	12.4	12.4	*	171.5	172.1
220 " " 240	*	85.9	86.6	*	8.9	8.9	*	94.8	95.5
240 " " 260	*	85.7	86.2	*	4.6	4.6	*	90.2	90.7
260 " " 300	*	74.4	74.4	*	4.5	4.8	*	78.9	79.2
300 " " 340	*	46.3	46.3	*	4.3	4.3	*	49.2	49.2
340 and over	*	53.7	53.9				*	55.0	55.3
Total	268.4	2,748.2	3,016.6	231.9	989.1	1,221.0	500.4	3,737.3	4,237.6
- dollars -									
Median earnings	80	144	139	75	116	109	77	135	129
Mean earnings	85	159	152	78	121	113	81	149	141
PART-TIME WORKERS (b)									
<i>Weekly earnings (b)/(\$)</i> -	- '000 -								
Under 20	25.2	11.3	36.5	32.2	53.9	86.2	57.5	65.2	122.7
20 and under 40	8.7	14.9	23.6	6.1	83.1	89.2	14.8	98.0	112.8
40 " " 60	4.0	9.1	11.5	4.8	93.5	98.3	7.2	102.6	109.8
60 " " 80		6.7	7.6	*	92.4	95.2	5.2	99.1	102.8
80 " " 100	*	4.7	5.3	*	60.3	61.2		64.9	66.5
100 " " 110		5.0	4.2	*	24.6	24.6	*	27.7	28.7
110 " " 120	*		*	*	15.9	15.9	*	17.8	17.8
120 and over	*	22.0	22.2	*	36.6	37.1	*	58.6	59.3
Total	39.1	73.6	112.7	47.4	460.3	507.6	86.5	533.9	620.4
- dollars -									
Median earnings	16	64	36	15	59	55	15	60	53
Mean earnings	23	90	67	23	65	61	23	68	62
TOTAL									
<i>Weekly earnings (b)/(\$)</i> -	- '000 -								
Under 20	26.5	16.3	42.8	32.7	56.4	89.2	59.2	72.8	132.0
20 and under 40	13.0	21.6	34.6	9.1	89.0	98.1	22.1	110.6	132.7
40 " " 60	56.5	19.8	76.3	56.0	103.2	159.3	112.6	123.0	235.6
60 " " 80	72.3	26.1	98.4	84.0	123.6	207.6	156.3	149.8	306.1
80 " " 100	64.9	109.0	173.9	62.6	224.6	287.3	127.5	333.6	461.1
100 " " 110	29.5	216.3	245.8	15.3	210.8	226.1	44.8	427.1	471.9
110 " " 120	16.2	269.3	285.5	7.1	169.3	176.4	23.2	438.6	461.8
120 " " 130	9.9	339.7	349.6	5.3	147.9	153.2	15.2	487.7	502.8
130 " " 140	5.2	295.1	300.3	5.1	98.6	101.3	8.0	393.7	401.7
140 " " 150	4.8	255.3	260.1		59.8	60.7	5.7	315.1	320.8
150 " " 160	4.1	251.2	253.9	*	47.1	48.7	4.3	298.3	302.6
160 " " 170		171.6	173.0		28.4	29.2	5.1	200.0	202.2
170 " " 180	4.4	118.4	119.4	*	20.3	20.6		138.7	140.0
180 " " 190		111.7	113.0		16.9	17.3	*	128.6	130.2
190 " " 200	4.4	87.0	87.5	*	14.6	14.6		101.5	102.0
200 " " 220		161.9	162.4		14.1	14.4	*	176.1	176.8
220 " " 240	4.4	87.1	87.8	*	10.6	10.6	*	97.7	98.4
240 " " 260		87.8	88.3		4.8	4.8	*	92.6	93.1
260 " " 300	*	75.0	75.0	*	4.8	5.0	*	79.8	80.1
300 " " 340	*	46.9	46.9	*	4.4	4.4	*	49.9	49.9
340 and over	*	54.6	54.8				*	56.0	56.2
Total	307.6	2,821.8	3,129.4	279.3	1,449.4	1,728.7	586.9	4,271.1	4,858.0
- dollars -									
Median earnings	75	143	138	69	106	101	72	129	124
Mean earnings	77	157	149	68	104	98	73	139	131

(a) Civilian non-institutional population aged 15 years and over. See page 55. (b) For definitions see page 55.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

**ALL EMPLOYEES (a) : WEEKLY EARNINGS (b), AGE AND
FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS, CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES, AUGUST 1975
(Per cent)**

	Males			Females			Persons		
	Aged 15-19 years	Aged 20 years and over	Total	Aged 15-19 years	Aged 20 years and over	Total	Aged 15-19 years	Aged 20 years and over	Total
FULL-TIME WORKERS (b)									
<i>Weekly earnings (b) (\$) --</i>									
Under 60	22.2	0.8	2.7	23.6	1.8	6.0	22.9	1.1	3.7
60 and under 80	48.8	1.5	5.7	58.6	5.0	15.2	53.4	2.4	8.5
80 " " 100	72.7	5.3	11.3	85.2	21.6	33.7	78.5	9.6	17.8
100 " " 110	83.3	13.1	19.3	91.8	40.4	50.2	87.3	20.3	28.2
110 " " 120	89.4	22.8	28.7	94.9	55.9	63.3	91.9	31.6	38.7
120 " " 130	93.0	35.1	40.2	97.1	79.0	75.1	94.9	44.3	50.3
130 " " 140	95.0	45.7	50.1	98.2	79.3	82.9	96.5	54.6	59.6
140 " " 150	96.8	55.0	58.7	98.6	84.9	87.5	97.6	62.9	67.0
150 " " 160	97.7	64.0	67.0	99.3	89.3	91.2	98.4	70.7	74.0
160 " " 170	98.2	70.2	72.7	99.6	91.8	93.3	98.9	75.9	78.6
170 " " 180	98.6	74.5	76.6	99.7	93.6	94.8	99.1	79.5	81.9
180 " " 190	99.1	78.5	80.3	99.9	95.2	96.1	99.5	82.9	84.9
190 " " 200	99.3	81.6	83.2	99.9	96.5	97.1	99.6	85.6	87.2
200 " " 220	99.5	87.4	88.5	99.9	97.7	98.2	99.7	90.2	91.3
220 " " 240	99.7	90.5	91.4	99.9	98.7	98.9	99.8	92.7	93.5
240 " " 260	99.9	93.7	94.2	99.9	99.1	99.3	99.9	95.1	95.7
260 " " 300	99.9	96.4	96.7	100.0	99.6	99.7	100.0	97.2	97.5
300 " " 340	99.9	98.0	98.2	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	98.5	98.7
340 and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PART-TIME WORKERS (b)									
<i>Weekly earnings (b) (\$) --</i>									
Under 20	64.5	15.3	32.4	68.1	11.7	17.0	66.5	12.2	19.8
20 and under 40	86.7	35.6	53.3	81.0	29.8	34.5	83.6	30.6	38.0
40 " " 60	92.8	47.9	63.5	91.1	50.1	53.9	91.9	49.8	55.7
60 " " 80	95.2	57.0	70.2	97.0	70.2	72.7	96.2	68.3	72.2
80 " " 100	96.9	63.3	75.0	98.9	83.3	84.7	98.0	80.5	82.9
100 " " 110	99.5	67.6	78.6	98.9	88.6	89.6	99.2	85.7	87.6
110 " " 120	99.5	70.1	80.3	98.9	92.1	92.7	99.2	89.0	90.4
120 and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL									
<i>Weekly earnings (b) (\$) --</i>									
Under 20	8.6	0.6	1.4	11.7	3.9	5.2	10.1	1.7	2.7
20 and under 40	12.8	1.3	2.5	15.0	10.0	10.8	13.9	4.3	5.4
40 " " 60	31.2	2.0	4.9	35.1	17.2	20.0	33.0	7.2	10.3
60 " " 80	54.7	3.0	8.1	65.1	25.7	32.0	59.7	10.7	16.6
80 " " 100	75.8	6.8	13.6	87.5	41.2	48.7	81.4	18.5	26.1
100 " " 110	85.4	14.5	21.5	93.0	55.7	61.8	89.0	28.5	35.8
110 " " 120	90.6	24.0	30.6	95.6	67.4	72.0	93.0	38.8	45.3
120 " " 130	93.9	36.1	41.8	97.5	77.6	80.8	95.6	50.2	55.7
130 " " 140	95.5	46.5	51.4	98.4	84.4	86.7	96.9	59.4	63.9
140 " " 150	97.1	55.6	59.7	98.7	88.5	90.2	97.9	66.8	70.5
150 " " 160	98.0	64.5	67.8	99.3	91.8	93.0	98.6	73.8	76.8
160 " " 170	98.5	70.6	73.3	99.6	93.8	94.7	99.0	78.4	80.9
170 " " 180	98.8	74.8	77.1	99.7	95.2	95.9	99.2	81.7	83.8
180 " " 190	99.2	78.7	80.7	99.8	96.3	96.9	99.5	84.7	86.5
190 " " 200	99.4	81.8	83.5	99.8	97.3	97.7	99.6	87.1	88.6
200 " " 220	99.5	87.5	88.7	99.9	98.3	98.6	99.7	91.2	92.2
220 " " 240	99.7	90.6	91.5	99.9	99.0	99.2	99.8	93.5	94.2
240 " " 260	99.9	93.7	94.3	99.9	99.4	99.5	99.9	95.7	96.2
260 " " 300	99.9	96.4	96.7	100.0	99.7	99.7	100.0	97.5	97.8
300 " " 340	99.9	98.1	98.2	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	98.7	98.8
340 and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For footnotes see the preceding table.

ALL EMPLOYEES (a) : WEEKLY EARNINGS (b) AND HOURS WORKED, AUGUST 1975

		Hours worked (c)									Total	
		0 (c)	1-19	20-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-44	45-48	49 and over		
MALES												
Weekly earnings (b)(\$)		- '000 -										
Under 20			31.8		*	*	*	*			42.8	
20 and under 40	6.2	20.8		4.6	*	*	*		4.1	6.7	34.6	
40 " " 60		7.5	5.6	4.0	5.0	40.6	*			5.7	76.3	
60 " " 80	4.1	4.6	7.3	4.5	9.9	50.8	4.9	*		8.9	98.4	
80 " " 100	10.2	*	7.2	9.6	17.6	97.6	7.8	10.4	11.4	173.9		
100 " " 110	13.5	4.1	4.8	12.7	16.6	150.5	11.1	14.6	18.0	245.8		
110 " " 120	20.5	*	*	12.3	20.0	178.9	15.7	13.8	17.6	285.5		
120 " " 130	19.6	4.9	7.6	13.4	31.3	206.2	18.9	25.6	21.8	349.6		
130 " " 140	16.2		*	11.3	28.6	171.8	21.2	22.4	21.9	300.3		
140 " " 150	17.2	6.1	5.7	7.8	33.3	125.0	15.4	26.5	26.2	260.1		
150 " " 160	15.3	*	5.1	7.6	34.2	117.7	12.5	25.4	34.5	253.9		
160 " " 200	34.8	4.6	9.0	13.0	79.3	180.3	29.9	55.1	86.9	492.8		
200 " " 260	24.6		7.5	7.9	62.2	91.4	16.6	42.2	83.6	338.5		
260 and over	15.5	5.8	*	*	29.1	36.9	7.2	19.3	59.3	176.8		
Total	197.7	96.9	74.2	110.3	369.2	1,451.4	164.0	262.7	402.5	3,129.4		
- dollars -												
Median earnings	144	35	124	127	155	129	139	153	170	138		
Mean earnings	159	69	130	136	167	138	152	166	185	149		
FEMALES												
Weekly earnings (b)(\$)		- '000 -										
Under 20	7.6	77.0	*	*	*	*	*				89.2	
20 and under 40	9.7	73.7	6.9	*	*	*	*				98.1	
40 " " 60	9.2	59.6	31.7	5.0	12.7	33.5	4.6	4.6	5.8	159.3		
60 " " 80	11.3	25.2	55.1	18.0	26.0	63.3				207.6		
80 " " 100	18.2	10.9	30.4	31.0	41.9	137.3	9.4	5.0		287.3		
100 " " 110	12.5	4.6	8.4	21.7	43.0	120.7	8.1	4.0	6.4	226.1		
110 " " 120	10.6		5.0	13.9	41.8	87.6	8.7	4.2		176.4		
120 " " 130	10.2	4.6	4.1	9.9	52.7	60.3	6.1	4.4	5.4	153.2		
130 " " 140	8.6			5.9	33.4	37.3	*	*	4.1	101.3		
140 " " 160	11.0	4.8	6.3	34.2	37.6	37.6	4.0	6.7	4.2	109.4		
160 " " 200	11.8		4.2	23.0	23.3	23.3			7.2	81.7		
200 " " 260		*	4.5	*	8.4	6.4	5.1	5.0	5.9	29.8		
260 and over	5.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		9.4		
Total	125.6	260.7	155.3	122.1	321.5	613.1	53.6	37.9	39.0	1,728.7		
- dollars -												
Median earnings	105	34	73	102	118	105	110	122	134	101		
Mean earnings	105	40	79	105	119	107	114	124	142	98		
PERSONS												
Weekly earnings (b)(\$)		- '000 -										
Under 20	9.7	108.8	*	4.7	4.9	*	*				132.0	
20 and under 40	10.9	94.5	9.3	9.0	17.6	74.1	6.8	5.9	4.5	132.7		
40 " " 60	12.2	67.1	37.3	22.6	35.9	114.1	8.7	6.2	7.8	235.6		
60 " " 80	15.4	29.8	62.4	40.5	59.5	234.8	17.3	15.4	14.6	461.1		
80 " " 100	28.3	13.2	37.6	34.4	59.5	271.2	19.2	18.5	21.2	471.9		
100 " " 110	26.0	8.7	13.2	26.2	61.8	266.4	24.4	18.0	20.1	461.8		
110 " " 120	31.1	4.8	8.9	23.3	84.0	266.5	25.0	30.0	24.7	502.8		
120 " " 130	29.8	7.5	11.7	17.2	62.0	209.1	24.0	26.0	26.0	401.7		
130 " " 140	24.8	5.3	7.3	11.3	52.2	145.8	18.5	30.0	28.1	320.8		
140 " " 150	23.8	3.6	7.5	10.4	49.5	134.6	13.4	28.7	36.9	302.6		
150 " " 160	19.8	2.3	7.1	17.3	102.2	203.6	33.7	58.6	94.1	574.5		
160 " " 200	46.5	5.8	12.6	11.3	70.6	97.8	17.8	43.7	87.2	368.3		
200 " " 260	28.4		8.4	4.3	30.9	39.5	7.8	19.7	61.6	186.2		
260 and over	16.6	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9.4		
Total	323.3	357.5	229.4	232.4	690.7	2,064.6	217.6	300.6	441.5	4,858.0		
- dollars -												
Median earnings	129	34	81	111	133	122	132	150	167	124		
Mean earnings	138	48	96	120	145	129	142	161	181	131		

(a) Civilian non-institutional population aged 15 years and over. See page 55. (b) For definitions see page 55. (c) Includes persons paid while on leave, etc. see page 55.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for some of these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

**PART-TIME EMPLOYEES (a) : WEEKLY EARNINGS (b) AND MARITAL STATUS,
AUGUST 1975**

	<i>Married (c)</i>		<i>Not married (d)</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
<i>Weekly earnings (b) (\$) —</i>	<i>-- '000 —</i>			
Under 20	4.6	41.5	31.9	44.6
20 and under 40	9.4	72.3	14.2	16.9
40 " " 60	4.8	86.0	6.8	12.3
60 " " 80	4.0	84.1	5.5	11.0
80 " " 100	5.6	54.0		7.2
100 " " 110		21.5	4.5	5.4
110 " " 120	4.7	13.6		
120 " " 130		7.5		
130 " " 140		5.3	*	*
140 " " 180	4.4	7.7		4.6
180 and over	9.6	7.1	*	*
Total	47.1	400.7	65.6	107.0
<i>— dollars —</i>				
Median earnings	84	60	21	30
Mean earnings	106	64	39	48

(a) Civilian non-institutional population aged 15 years and over. See page 55. (b) For definitions see page 55. (c) Includes de facto relationships. (d) Never married, widowed and divorced.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Since 1960 a number of statistical surveys of wages and hours of work in Australia have been undertaken to obtain information on wage rates, actual weekly earnings (averages, distribution and composition) and hours of work. Detailed survey results have been published in mimeographed bulletins and in the *Labour Report*. A brief summary of the main features of these surveys is given below.

Survey of wage rates and earnings, September 1960

This survey, relating to the last pay-period in September 1960, obtained information as to marginal rates of wage and actual weekly earnings of adult male private employees (excluding part-time and casual employees) in Australia.

Survey of weekly earnings, October 1961

This survey related to the last pay-period in October 1961 and provided information about the distribution of actual weekly earnings of adult male private employees (excluding part-time and casual employees) in each State and Australia.

Survey of weekly earnings, October 1965

The survey, conducted for the last pay-period in October 1965, covered both private and government employees but related to only certain specified industry groups. Employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory and waterside workers employed on a casual basis were excluded. The object of the survey was to obtain estimates of the numbers and proportions of full-time adult male employees in various weekly earnings groups and a dissection of total weekly earnings paid to full-time adult males into: (i) overtime earnings, (ii) ordinary time earnings (divided into (a) award, etc. rates, (b) payment by measured results and (c) other) as defined. The survey also provided figures of average weekly earnings for full-time adult male and junior male employees. Separate details were obtained for (i) managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff, and (ii) other full-time male employees.

Survey of weekly earnings (size distribution), May 1971

This survey of weekly earnings of adult male employees, conducted for the pay-period which included 12 May 1971, covered both private and government employees. The object of the survey was to obtain estimates of the numbers and proportions of full-time adult male employees (paid for a full week) in various total weekly earnings groups, average weekly total earnings for these employees, and a dissection of average weekly total earnings into average weekly overtime

earnings and average weekly ordinary time earnings. Similar statistics were obtained from a survey of weekly earnings in October 1965 (see above) but that survey did not have as wide an industry scope as the 1971 survey.

Surveys of weekly earnings and hours, October 1962 to 1964, 1966 to 1975

Surveys prior to 1975. Sample surveys in respect of most private employers subject to payroll tax were conducted for the last pay-period in October of each year from 1962 to 1971, with the exception of 1965.

In 1972 the coverage of the surveys was extended to include (a) most private employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, (b) employees in non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax and (c) employees of Australian and State Government departments and authorities and semi-government bodies, and local government authorities. Because of these changes in coverage, results of the 1972 and subsequent surveys are not generally directly comparable with those of earlier surveys. However, some results of the 1972 survey on the same basis as for earlier surveys, together with results of earlier surveys, were published in *Labour Report No. 57*, 1972 (pages 334-355). More detailed results of the 1972 and earlier surveys were also published in the bulletins *Survey of Weekly Earnings and Hours* (Reference No. 6.1).

Results of the 1972 survey on the revised basis, with separate estimates for employees in the private and government sectors and for employees in both sectors combined, were published in *Labour Report No. 58*, 1973. For details of the 1973 and 1974 surveys see *Earnings and Hours of Employees* (Reference No. 6.40).

The 1975 survey.

(a) *General.* The following pages contain some results for private and government employees combined obtained from a survey of weekly earnings and hours which was conducted in respect of the last pay-period in October 1975. Separate estimates for employees in the private and government sectors, in addition to the estimates for these two sectors combined, were published in *Earnings and Hours of Employees* (Reference No. 6.40).

(b) *Content.* The survey obtained data for the calculation of average weekly earnings, average weekly hours paid for, and average hourly earnings for the selected pay-period. In addition, information on overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours was obtained for full-time non-managerial employees. The estimates of average overtime earnings and average

overtime hours paid for, shown in the tables on pages 64-66, do not relate only to those employees who worked overtime, but are averages for all employees in the specified category, including those who did not work overtime.

In general, where an establishment was closed down for part or whole of the last pay-period in October, or operations were seriously curtailed by an industrial dispute, breakdown, fire, etc., the employer was asked to supply particulars of wages and hours for the nearest normal pay-period.

(c) *Coverage.* All wage and salary earners were represented except members of the defence forces, employees in agriculture, employees in private households employing staff, waterside workers employed on a casual basis and employees of private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to payroll tax. (Payroll tax was payable by employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries, other than certain Australian Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations specifically exempted under the Australian and State Payroll Tax Acts 1971-1974.)

(d) *Survey design.* Australian and State Government bodies were completely enumerated; for other employers separate stratified random samples of private employers, non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax, and local government authorities were used.

Although the sample for the survey was not designed to provide estimates of the numbers of employees represented, it has been calculated that the 1975 survey was representative of approximately 2,723,000 male and 1,402,000 female wage and salary earners, comprising 1,808,000 males and 1,018,000 females in private employment and 915,000 males and 385,000 females in government employment.

(e) *Reliability of the estimates.* As parts of the surveys were conducted from samples of employers (see above), the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations which might occur by chance because only samples of employers were surveyed. The extent of the detail published has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability. For more details of the reliability of the estimates see the Technical Note contained in *Earnings and Hours of Employees* (Reference No. 6.40) for October 1975.

(f) *Industry classification.* The industry classification used was the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)* 1969, Vol. 1. Details of the ASIC industries used in the surveys and shown in the tables on

pages 63-64, are contained in the bulletins (Reference No. 6.40). This classification differs from that used for earlier surveys, which was the industry classification used for the 1966 and 1961 Population Censuses. Consequently estimates by industry are not directly comparable with those obtained from earlier surveys.

(g) *Comparability of results.* In addition to affecting the results of each sample survey, sampling variability also affects comparison between each year's results.

Results for October 1974 and October 1975 are on the same basis as those for the October 1972 and October 1973 surveys except for industry details. Results for private employees published in the October 1972 and earlier bulletins with Reference No. 6.1 are not directly comparable with details published in the October 1972 and later bulletins with Reference No. 6.40 (see page 60). A more detailed note on the comparability of results and on the differences between the industry classifications is given in *Earnings and Hours of Employees, October 1974* (Reference No. 6.40).

(h) *Definitions.* The following definitions refer to terms used in the survey and in the tables in this section :

Employees refer to male and female employees who received pay for the last pay-period in October.

Private employees are employees of private employers subject to payroll tax and employees of non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax.

Government employees are civilian employees of Australian and State Government departments, authorities and semi-government bodies, and of local government authorities.

Adults include all employees 21 years of age and over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, were paid at the adult rate for their occupation.

Juniors are those employees under 21 years of age who were not paid at the adult rate for their occupations.

Full-time employees are those employees who ordinarily worked 30 hours or more a week and who received pay for the last pay-period in October. Included are full-time employees on short-time, full-time employees who began or ceased work during the pay-period, and full-time employees on paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays taken during the specified pay-period. Some government employees (e.g. teachers, university lecturers), although paid for a weekly attendance of less than 30 hours, were classified as full-time if they worked the normal scheduled hours for a full week.

Part-time employees are those employees who ordinarily work less than 30 hours a week and who received pay for the last pay-period in October. Employees on

short-time who normally work 30 hours or more a week were classified as full-time employees.

In the *private* sector, non-managerial employees were defined to include minor supervisory employees, leading hands, clerical and office staff as well as ordinary wage employees. They exclude *managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* who, for private employees, were not further defined. In the *government* sector, *managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* were generally defined as those employees (i) who were ineligible to receive payment for overtime, or (ii) who, although subject to payment for overtime, were in charge of a significant number of employees in a separate establishment (or establishments). For some occupations in government employment, such as school teachers and doctors, there is no general payment for overtime. In these cases, managerial, etc. staff were determined according to the degree of supervision exercised or in relation to the pay structure of associated administrative employees.

Weekly earnings refers to gross earnings for the last pay-period in October before taxation and other deductions have been made. It includes overtime earnings, ordinary time earnings, shift allowances, penalty rates, commission and similar payments; and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays taken during the specified pay-period. It includes one week's proportion of payments made other than on a weekly basis, e.g. salary paid fortnightly or monthly; paid annual or other leave taken during the specified pay-period; periodical payments under incentive, piecework, profit sharing, etc. schemes; commissions; annual or periodical bonuses, etc. Retrospective payments are excluded.

Overtime earnings refers to that part of gross weekly earnings (as defined above) attributable to hours paid for in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work. Overtime earnings were not reported for managerial, etc. staff. The figures of average overtime earnings shown in

the tables on pages 64-65 do not relate only to those employees who worked overtime but are averages for all employees in the specified category whether or not they worked overtime.

Ordinary time earnings refers to that part of gross weekly earnings (as defined above) attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. Included in relation to these hours are shift allowances, penalty rates, commissions, bonuses and incentive payments, and one week's proportion of payments for annual and other leave taken during the specified pay-period.

Weekly man-hours paid for refers to the hours for which payment was made. It includes overtime hours, ordinary time hours, paid stand-by or reporting time; and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays taken during the specified pay-period. For employees paid other than weekly, hours were converted to a weekly basis. For employees who began or ceased work, or were absent without pay for any reason during the specified week, only the man-hours actually paid for are included. Where agreed hours of work are less than award hours, hours were based on agreed hours. Hours of work were not reported for managerial, etc. staff.

Overtime hours refers to hours in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work.

Ordinary time hours refers to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It includes stand-by or reporting time which are part of standard hours of work, and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave and long service leave taken during the specified pay-period.

NOTE. The estimates of average weekly earnings contained herein are rounded to the nearest ten cents, those of average weekly hours paid for to the first decimal place, and those of average hourly earnings to the nearest cent. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

**AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES (a)
INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER 1975 (b)**

<i>Manufacturing</i>										
<i>Metal products, machinery and equipment</i>										
	<i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	<i>Textiles; clothing and footwear</i>	<i>Paper, printing, etc.</i>	<i>Chemical, petroleum and coal products</i>	<i>Basic metal products</i>	<i>Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.</i>	<i>Transport equipment</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total manufacturing</i>
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (\$)										
Males	153.60	140.50	163.70	172.10	164.30	145.00	147.40	149.80	147.10	151.80
Adults	157.60	145.90	171.10	174.80	170.60	151.60	152.30	155.90	153.00	157.50
Juniors	90.10	75.60	90.40	92.40	91.10	80.80	85.20	84.00	80.10	84.50
Females	115.00	105.10	115.40	124.10	126.90	114.50	118.80	116.50	110.10	112.50
Adults	118.70	109.10	121.40	126.50	130.70	117.10	120.50	119.00	113.40	116.00
Juniors	81.50	73.70	79.90	88.90	92.50	82.80	83.70	84.10	79.10	79.10
Persons	142.90	116.40	152.00	158.90	161.20	137.90	143.90	144.10	139.40	141.40
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR										
Males	42.1	42.2	41.1	40.8	40.7	40.9	39.8	40.5	41.8	41.1
Adults	42.2	42.4	41.2	40.8	40.9	41.0	39.9	40.6	41.9	41.3
Juniors	40.2	39.9	40.1	39.2	38.1	39.5	39.2	39.1	39.8	39.5
Females	38.7	38.6	38.8	38.5	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.8	38.7
Adults	38.7	38.6	38.8	38.5	38.9	39.0	38.9	39.0	38.7	38.7
Juniors	38.9	38.7	39.2	38.4	39.0	38.4	38.1	38.4	39.0	38.8
Persons	41.2	39.7	40.6	40.1	40.6	40.4	39.7	40.2	41.1	40.5
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (\$)										
Males	3.65	3.33	3.98	4.22	4.03	3.55	3.70	3.70	3.52	3.69
Adults	3.73	3.44	4.15	4.28	4.17	3.70	3.82	3.84	3.65	3.82
Juniors	2.24	1.89	2.26	2.35	2.39	2.05	2.17	2.15	2.02	2.14
Females	2.97	2.72	2.97	3.23	3.26	2.94	3.06	2.99	2.84	2.90
Adults	3.07	2.83	3.13	3.29	3.36	3.01	3.10	3.06	2.93	3.00
Juniors	2.10	1.90	2.04	2.32	2.37	2.16	2.20	2.19	2.03	2.04
Persons	3.47	2.93	3.75	3.96	3.97	3.41	3.63	3.58	3.39	3.49
<i>Non-manufacturing</i>										
	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Electricity, gas and water</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Wholesale trade</i>	<i>Retail trade</i>	<i>Transport and storage; communication</i>	<i>Finance, business services</i>	<i>Public administration, etc.</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total non-manufacturing</i>
										<i>Total all industries</i>
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (\$)										
Males	216.20	171.60	157.90	146.10	128.30	169.00	152.50	172.60	151.80	161.40
Adults	219.00	176.50	162.10	151.50	142.10	174.30	162.70	176.80	156.20	167.90
Juniors	117.30	97.90	93.20	82.60	79.20	91.50	94.30	91.80	84.90	88.40
Females	134.60	119.60	115.90	115.20	104.90	126.80	112.10	140.40	116.10	125.10
Adults	142.20	134.60	123.20	121.70	119.30	134.10	128.60	147.80	120.70	135.90
Juniors	91.60	88.70	83.50	82.50	76.70	88.70	86.30	90.20	71.40	84.40
Persons	210.30	167.10	156.20	137.20	117.40	162.40	131.60	156.10	135.60	148.90
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR										
Males	41.1	40.2	40.7	40.4	41.2	40.8	39.7	38.7	41.3	40.2
Adults	41.1	40.3	40.8	40.4	41.4	40.8	39.8	38.7	41.3	40.3
Juniors	39.6	38.9	39.5	40.2	40.5	40.1	39.1	37.9	40.6	39.7
Females	38.1	36.8	38.1	38.8	39.8	39.1	38.2	37.8	38.7	38.4
Adults	38.1	36.9	38.1	38.7	39.7	39.1	38.1	37.7	38.7	38.3
Juniors	38.1	36.6	38.3	39.1	39.9	38.8	38.5	38.0	39.0	38.8
Persons	40.9	39.9	40.6	39.9	40.5	40.5	38.9	38.2	40.1	39.6
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (\$)										
Males	5.26	4.27	3.88	3.62	3.11	4.14	3.84	4.46	3.68	4.01
Adults	5.32	4.38	3.97	3.75	3.44	4.27	4.09	4.57	3.78	4.17
Juniors	2.96	2.51	2.36	2.05	1.95	2.28	2.41	2.42	2.09	2.23
Females	3.53	3.25	3.04	2.97	2.64	3.24	2.93	3.72	3.00	3.26
Adults	3.74	3.65	3.24	3.14	3.00	3.43	3.38	3.92	3.12	3.55
Juniors	2.41	2.42	2.18	2.11	1.92	2.28	2.24	2.37	1.83	2.18
Persons	5.14	4.19	3.85	3.43	2.90	4.01	3.38	4.09	3.38	3.76

(a) Total (private and government) employees. (b) Last pay-period in October 1975. For definitions and explanatory notes, etc. see pages 61-2.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS AND HOURS (a)
FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES (b)
INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER 1975 (c)**

Manufacturing										
Metal products, machinery and equipment										
Food, beverages and tobacco	Textiles: clothing and footwear	Paper, printing, etc.	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	Basic metal products	Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	Transport equipment	Total	Other	Total manufacturing	
ADULT MALES										
Overtime earnings (a) (\$)	23.20	17.60	13.30	18.30	17.10	16.30	10.20	14.60	19.40	17.00
Ordinary time earnings (a) (\$)	134.40	128.20	157.80	156.50	153.50	135.40	142.10	141.30	133.60	140.40
Total earnings (\$)	157.60	145.90	171.10	174.80	170.60	151.60	152.30	155.90	153.00	157.50
Overtime hours (a)	4.2	3.7	2.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.8	2.6	3.6	3.1
Ordinary time hours (a)	38.0	38.6	39.1	37.9	37.9	38.1	38.0	38.0	38.3	38.2
Total hours	42.2	42.4	41.2	40.8	40.9	41.0	39.9	40.7	41.9	41.3
JUNIOR MALES										
Overtime earnings (a) (\$)	8.50	5.10	3.30	2.80	2.70	4.30	3.50	3.70	4.70	4.50
Ordinary time earnings (a) (\$)	81.60	70.50	87.10	89.60	88.40	76.60	81.70	80.30	75.40	80.00
Total earnings (\$)	90.10	75.60	90.40	92.40	91.10	80.80	85.20	84.00	80.10	84.50
Overtime hours (a)	2.4	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.3
Ordinary time hours (a)	37.7	38.2	39.2	38.6	37.4	38.2	38.2	38.0	38.3	38.2
Total hours	40.2	39.9	40.1	39.2	38.1	39.5	39.2	39.1	39.8	39.5
Non-manufacturing										
Mining	Electricity, gas and water	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transport and storage; communication	Finance, business services	Public administration, etc.	Other	Total non-manufacturing	Total all industries
ADULT MALES										
Overtime earnings (a) (\$)	42.40	10.30	16.30	10.10	9.40	15.90	7.70	6.20	14.10	14.10
Ordinary time earnings (a) (\$)	176.60	166.20	145.90	141.40	132.80	158.40	155.00	170.60	142.10	150.30
Total earnings (\$)	219.00	176.50	162.10	151.50	142.10	174.30	162.70	176.80	156.20	164.40
Overtime hours (a)	6.2	1.6	2.5	1.8	1.9	2.6	1.4	1.0	2.6	2.4
Ordinary time hours (a)	34.9	38.7	38.2	38.6	39.5	38.3	38.4	37.8	38.7	38.2
Total hours	41.1	40.3	40.5	40.8	41.4	40.8	39.8	38.7	41.3	40.6
JUNIOR MALES										
Overtime earnings (a) (\$)	15.10	1.80	2.80	3.50	3.80	4.80	1.70	1.30	6.00	3.70
Ordinary time earnings (a) (\$)	102.30	96.10	90.40	79.10	75.40	86.60	92.60	90.50	78.90	83.40
Total earnings (\$)	117.30	97.90	93.20	82.60	79.20	91.50	94.30	91.80	84.90	87.10
Overtime hours (a)	3.3	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.3	1.7	1.1
Ordinary time hours (a)	36.3	38.5	38.8	39.1	39.2	38.8	38.6	37.5	38.9	38.5
Total hours	39.6	38.9	39.5	40.2	40.5	40.1	39.1	37.9	40.6	39.6
Manufacturing			Non-manufacturing				Total all industries			
ADULT FEMALES										
Overtime earnings (a) (\$)	4.70				2.60			3.20		
Ordinary time earnings (a) (\$)	111.30				133.30			127.20		
Total earnings (\$)	116.00				135.90			130.30		
Overtime hours (a)	1.0				0.5			0.7		
Ordinary time hours (a)	37.7				37.8			37.8		
Total hours	38.7				38.3			38.4		
JUNIOR FEMALES										
Overtime earnings (a) (\$)	1.90				1.30			1.30		
Ordinary time earnings (a) (\$)	77.30				83.10			82.30		
Total earnings (\$)	79.10				84.40			83.60		
Overtime hours (a)	0.6				0.4			0.4		
Ordinary time hours (a)	38.1				38.4			38.3		
Total hours	38.8				38.8			38.8		

(a) Averages for all employees represented in the survey (see page 61). (b) Total (private and government) employees. (c) Last pay-period in October 1975. For definitions and explanatory notes, etc. see pages 61-2.

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS (a)
FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES (b)
INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER 1975 (c)
(\$)

	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME EARNINGS (a)									
Adult males									
Manufacturing –									
Metal products, machinery and equipment	14.60	15.00	13.80	10.40	23.00	13.20	21.80	6.00	14.60
Other	19.60	19.80	23.50	14.30	19.30	11.90	35.10	20.10	19.40
Total manufacturing	17.00	17.60	19.70	12.00	21.10	12.30	29.90	17.70	17.00
Non-manufacturing	13.30	11.40	12.10	8.40	17.90	10.50	27.40	10.80	12.70
Total all industries	14.60	13.90	14.00	9.80	18.70	11.10	27.60	11.20	14.10
Junior males	3.50	4.00	3.60	3.50	3.80	3.00	10.20	4.50	3.70
Adult females	3.30	3.50	2.40	2.60	2.90	2.70	3.90	3.30	3.20
Junior females	1.40	1.50	1.00	1.20	1.20	2.30	1.80	2.00	1.30
AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS (a)									
Adult males									
Manufacturing –									
Metal products, machinery and equipment	141.90	142.70	135.90	137.30	142.10	156.00	129.70	148.40	141.30
Other	142.10	139.80	138.20	137.00	133.00	132.70	129.40	153.00	139.50
Total manufacturing	142.00	141.20	137.30	137.20	137.30	140.10	129.50	152.30	140.40
Non-manufacturing	156.70	158.30	148.00	149.50	154.00	153.70	160.90	173.60	155.30
Total all industries	151.60	151.50	145.30	144.60	149.90	149.50	159.00	172.20	150.30
Junior males	83.20	85.60	82.80	81.50	80.50	83.20	92.70	90.90	83.40
Adult females	125.40	129.10	125.20	122.60	128.00	135.40	151.40	138.50	127.20
Junior females	83.70	85.80	78.60	77.80	78.70	80.10	114.40	87.40	82.30
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS									
Adult males									
Manufacturing									
Metal products, machinery and equipment	156.50	157.80	149.60	147.70	165.10	169.20	151.50	154.40	155.90
Other	161.70	159.60	161.60	151.30	152.30	144.70	164.50	173.10	158.90
Total manufacturing	159.00	158.70	156.90	149.20	158.40	152.40	159.40	170.10	157.50
Non-manufacturing	170.00	169.70	160.10	157.80	172.00	164.20	188.30	184.40	167.90
Total all industries	166.10	165.40	159.30	154.40	168.60	160.60	186.60	183.50	164.40
Junior males	86.60	89.60	86.30	85.00	84.40	86.20	102.90	95.40	87.10
Adult females	128.60	132.70	127.60	125.20	130.90	138.10	155.30	141.80	130.30
Junior females	85.10	87.20	79.60	79.00	79.90	82.40	116.20	89.40	83.60

(a) Averages for all employees represented in the survey (see page 61). (b) Total (private and government) employees. (c) Last pay-period in October 1975. For definitions and explanatory notes, etc. see pages 61-2.

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME HOURS (a)
FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES (b)
INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER 1975 (c)

	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PAID FOR (a)									
Adult males									
Manufacturing –									
Metal products, machinery and equipment	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.0	4.1	2.3	4.0	1.0	2.6
Other	3.6	3.7	3.7	2.7	3.7	2.2	6.3	3.3	3.5
Total manufacturing	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.3	3.9	2.3	5.4	2.9	3.1
Non-manufacturing	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.5	3.1	1.7	4.5	1.8	2.1
Total all industries	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.8	3.3	1.9	4.6	1.9	2.4
Junior males	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	2.6	1.3	1.1
Adult females	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7
Junior females	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4

AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME HOURS PAID FOR (a)

Adult males									
Manufacturing –									
Metal products, machinery and equipment	37.9	38.4	37.3	38.0	38.0	38.9	37.5	38.3	38.0
Other	38.2	38.5	38.3	38.2	38.4	38.6	33.9	38.8	38.3
Total manufacturing	38.0	38.4	37.9	38.1	38.2	38.7	35.3	38.7	38.2
Non-manufacturing	38.2	38.4	37.8	38.7	38.1	38.2	37.1	37.8	38.2
Total all industries	38.1	38.4	37.8	38.4	38.1	38.4	37.0	37.9	38.2
Junior males	38.5	38.8	38.3	38.4	38.8	38.4	39.2	38.4	38.5
Adult females	37.6	37.9	37.9	37.8	38.1	37.3	36.6	37.1	37.8
Junior females	38.2	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.6	38.4	37.6	37.5	38.3

AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR

Adult males									
Manufacturing –									
Metal products, machinery and equipment	40.5	41.0	39.7	40.0	42.1	41.2	41.5	39.3	40.7
Other	41.8	42.2	42.0	40.9	42.1	40.8	40.2	42.0	41.8
Total manufacturing	41.1	41.6	41.1	40.3	42.1	41.0	40.7	41.6	41.3
Non-manufacturing	40.3	40.3	39.7	40.2	41.2	39.9	41.6	39.6	40.3
Total all industries	40.6	40.8	40.1	40.3	41.4	40.3	41.6	39.8	40.6
Junior males	39.5	39.9	39.3	39.5	39.9	39.3	41.9	39.7	39.6
Adult females	38.3	38.6	38.4	38.4	38.7	37.8	37.4	37.7	38.4
Junior females	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.7	39.0	39.1	38.2	38.0	38.8

(a) Averages for all employees represented in the survey (see page 61). (b) Total (private and government) employees. (c) Last pay-period in October 1975. For definitions and explanatory notes, etc. see pages 61-2.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, ALL EMPLOYEES (a)
OCTOBER 1975 (b)
(\$)

	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Males	167.10	167.10	158.00	153.20	165.20	159.60	187.60	196.20	164.90
Adults	173.30	173.80	165.80	160.60	172.80	167.30	192.60	203.20	171.80
Juniors	79.40	79.20	79.90	77.60	78.30	82.60	95.00	70.70	79.20
<i>Full-time employees</i>	174.20	174.00	162.20	158.50	171.30	164.00	192.50	207.00	171.20
Adults	180.00	179.70	169.40	165.20	178.60	171.60	197.00	211.60	177.50
Juniors	86.60	89.60	86.30	85.00	84.40	86.20	102.90	95.40	87.10
Females	109.90	113.00	104.90	100.60	104.70	106.70	142.20	123.80	109.30
Adults	115.90	119.70	114.30	108.00	111.80	113.90	145.20	130.50	116.30
Juniors	73.80	74.90	71.60	69.90	70.50	77.10	107.90	71.60	73.20
<i>Full-time employees</i>	124.60	127.60	118.10	116.30	123.10	125.70	152.70	140.00	124.40
Adults	131.50	135.10	130.30	127.00	133.70	140.00	156.10	146.30	133.00
Juniors	85.10	87.20	79.60	79.00	79.90	82.40	116.20	89.40	83.60
Persons	147.40	148.60	141.00	135.00	145.10	142.50	173.40	167.80	146.00
Adults	154.60	156.30	151.00	143.80	153.90	151.50	178.10	175.90	154.10
Juniors	76.40	76.90	75.50	73.50	74.30	79.80	100.40	71.20	76.00
<i>Full-time employees</i>	159.10	160.00	150.00	146.20	157.80	153.90	181.00	183.70	157.30
Adults	166.20	167.20	159.90	155.30	167.30	164.40	185.50	190.00	165.40
Juniors	85.80	88.40	82.80	81.90	82.20	84.30	108.60	91.80	85.30

(a) Total (private and government) employees, including managerial, executive, etc., staff. (b) Last pay-period in October 1975.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, PART-TIME EMPLOYEES (a)
OCTOBER 1975 (b)

	<i>Adult males</i>	<i>Junior males</i>	<i>Adult females</i>			
			<i>Manu- facturing</i>	<i>Non- manu- facturing</i>	<i>Total all industries</i>	<i>Junior females</i>
Average weekly earnings (\$)	55.10	18.50	62.00	62.20	62.10	18.90
Average weekly hours paid for	13.6	8.2	19.4	16.9	17.1	8.4
Average hourly earnings (\$)	4.06	2.26	3.19	3.69	3.63	2.25

(a) Total (private and government) employees. Part-time employees are those who normally work less than 30 hours a week. (b) Last pay-period in October 1975. For definitions and explanatory notes, etc. see pages 61-2.

Survey of Earnings and Hours of Employees (Distribution and Composition)

General. These surveys represent a different approach from other surveys of earnings and hours in that employers selected were requested to supply details for only a sample of their employees. Individual employees were randomly selected by the employer in accordance with instructions supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The surveys were conducted in respect of the pay-periods which included 31 May 1974 and 30 May 1975 respectively and were designed to meet the growing demand for a wider range of statistics relating to the distribution and composition of earnings and hours.

The following pages contain some results of the 1975 survey. Further details of the surveys were published in *Earnings and Hours of Employees, Distribution and Composition, May* (Reference Nos. 6.47 and 6.52).

Because of differences in sample design, the results of the surveys are not directly comparable with those of other series such as the October surveys *Earnings and Hours of Employees* (Reference No. 6.40), the May 1971 *Survey of Weekly Earnings (Size Distribution)* (Reference No. 6.30) and the quarterly series *Average Weekly Earnings* (Reference No. 6.18). In the October surveys and the May 1971 survey, adults included persons under 21 years of age who were paid at adult rates; in the May 1974 and 1975 surveys such persons were included with others under 21 years of age.

Scope. The surveys included most civilian wage and salary earners. Excluded were employees in agriculture, employees in private households employing staff, waterside workers employed on a casual basis and persons employed by private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to payroll tax. At the time of the surveys, payroll tax was payable by employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries (other than certain Australian Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations specifically exempted under the Australian and State Payroll Tax Acts, 1971-74).

Coverage. The estimates obtained were based on details from a sample of employees in :

- (i) all Australian and State Government departments and authorities, and
- (ii) separate stratified random samples of local government authorities, non-government hospitals (exempt from payroll tax) and most private employers subject to payroll tax.

Reliability of the estimates. As the surveys were conducted from samples of employers and employees (see above), the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations which might occur by chance because only samples were taken. The

extent of the detail published has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability. For more details on the reliability of the estimates see the Technical Note contained in the bulletin *Earnings and Hours of Employees, Distribution and Composition, May 1975* (Reference No. 6.52).

Definitions. The following definitions refer to terms used in the surveys and in the tables in this section :

- (i) *Employees* refer to male and female employees who received pay for the specified pay-periods. They exclude working proprietors, partners, directors and employees who did not receive any pay for the specified pay-periods (e.g. employees who had left their place of employment, were on leave without pay, on workers compensation, etc.).
- (ii) *Specified pay-period* refers to the pay-period which included 30 May 1975. In general where an establishment was closed down for part or the whole of the specified pay-period, or operations were seriously curtailed by an industrial dispute, breakdown, fire, etc., the employer was asked to supply survey particulars for the nearest normal pay-period.
- (iii) *Full-time employees* are employees who received pay for the specified pay-period and whose standard (or rostered) weekly hours of work (see (v) on next page) for that pay-period were at least 30 hours. Included are full-time employees on short-time, full-time employees who began or ceased work during the pay-period and full-time employees on paid annual leave, paid sick leave and paid holidays. Some government employees (e.g. teachers, university lecturers), although paid for a weekly attendance of less than 30 hours, were classified as full-time.
- (iv) For private employees, *non-managerial employees* were defined to include foremen or supervisory employees, leading hands, apprentices, trainees or cadets, clerical and office staff as well as ordinary wages employees. They exclude *managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* who, for the private sector, were not further defined. For government employees, *managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* were generally defined as those employees who (i) were ineligible to receive payment for

overtime, or (ii) although subject to payment for overtime, were in charge of a significant number of employees in a separate establishment (or establishments).

- (v) *Standard (or rostered) weekly hours* refers to the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the specified pay-period.
- (vi) *Weekly hours paid for* refers to the hours for which payment was made. It comprises *ordinary time hours* (see below) and *overtime hours*, which are those in excess of ordinary time hours. Weekly hours paid for were not reported for managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff.
- (vii) *Ordinary time hours* refers to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It includes stand-by or reporting time which are part of standard hours, and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave and long service leave taken during the specified pay-period.
- (viii) *Weekly earnings* refers to gross earnings before taxation and other deductions have been made. It comprises *overtime earnings*, which refers to payment for overtime hours as defined above, and *ordinary time earnings*, as defined below. It includes one week's proportion of payments made other than on a weekly basis, e.g. salary paid fortnightly or monthly and paid annual or other leave taken during the specified pay-period. Pay in advance, retrospective pay and annual or periodical bonuses, etc. are excluded.
- (ix) *Ordinary time earnings* refers to that part of weekly earnings which is attributable to ordinary time hours, as defined in (vii) above. It comprises payment by measured result, award or agreed base rate of pay and other earnings (excluding overtime).
- (x) *Payment by measured result* refers to payment by piecework, task bonus, commission, etc.
- (xi) *Award or agreed base rate of pay* refers to the award, etc. rate of pay for ordinary time hours paid for and includes all allowances (other than overtime) specified in the award, etc.
- (xii) *Other earnings* refers to ordinary time earnings not included in payment by measured result nor in award or agreed base rate of pay as defined above. It includes attendance and good timekeeping bonuses, profit-sharing and any other forms of over-award, etc. pay.
- (xiii) *Median earnings* is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having earnings above the median and the other having earnings below it. Medians were calculated from grouped data, linear interpolation being used within the class interval in which the median fell.
- (xiv) *Mean (or average) earnings* is the amount obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group (e.g. full-time employees) by the number of employees in that group. In calculating the means it was assumed that observations were spaced evenly across class intervals, the mid-point of each interval being used in calculating group aggregates.

ALL EMPLOYEES : WEEKLY EARNINGS, MAY 1975

		Number ('000)			Per cent of total			Cumulative per cent of total		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Weekly earnings (\$) -										
Under 10		9.2	14.4	23.6	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.6
10 and under	15	10.7	13.9	24.6	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.7	2.1	1.2
15 "	20	8.2	13.9	22.1	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.0	3.1	1.7
20 "	25	10.6	13.9	24.5	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.4	4.1	2.3
25 "	30	9.0	13.2	22.2	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.7	5.1	2.9
30 "	35	7.6	13.2	20.8	0.3	1.0	0.5	2.0	6.1	3.4
35 "	40	7.4	16.2	23.7	0.3	1.2	0.6	2.3	7.3	3.9
40 "	45	11.7	19.5	31.2	0.4	1.4	0.8	2.7	8.7	4.7
45 "	50	17.1	20.9	37.9	0.6	1.5	0.9	3.3	10.2	5.6
50 "	55	23.7	36.7	60.3	0.9	2.7	1.5	4.2	12.9	7.1
55 "	60	21.9	29.4	51.2	0.8	2.2	1.3	5.0	15.1	8.4
60 "	65	21.8	32.6	54.4	0.8	2.4	1.3	5.8	17.5	9.7
65 "	70	19.5	31.7	51.3	0.7	2.3	1.3	6.5	19.8	10.9
70 "	80	41.2	76.5	117.7	1.5	5.6	2.9	8.0	25.5	13.8
80 "	90	50.2	83.1	133.3	1.8	6.1	3.3	9.9	31.6	17.1
90 "	100	71.9	136.5	208.4	2.6	10.1	5.1	12.5	41.6	22.2
100 "	110	147.4	186.2	333.6	5.4	13.7	8.1	17.9	55.3	30.3
110 "	120	220.0	170.2	390.2	8.0	12.5	9.5	25.9	67.9	39.8
120 "	130	260.1	139.7	399.8	9.5	10.3	9.8	35.4	78.2	49.6
130 "	140	257.9	86.6	344.5	9.4	6.4	8.4	44.8	84.5	58.0
140 "	150	241.0	55.8	296.8	8.8	4.1	7.2	53.6	88.6	65.3
150 "	160	203.1	41.5	244.6	7.4	3.1	6.0	61.1	91.7	71.2
160 "	180	327.5	52.9	380.4	12.0	3.9	9.3	73.0	95.6	80.5
180 "	200	223.8	29.0	252.8	8.2	2.1	6.2	81.2	97.7	86.7
200 "	220	157.8	12.1	169.9	5.8	0.9	4.2	87.0	98.6	90.8
220 "	240	111.0	8.4	119.3	4.1	0.6	2.9	91.0	99.2	93.8
240 "	260	79.5	3.2	82.7	2.9	0.2	2.0	93.9	99.5	95.8
260 "	280	47.3	3.2	50.6	1.7	0.2	1.2	95.7	99.7	97.0
280 "	300	34.7	1.8	36.5	1.3	0.1	0.9	96.9	99.8	97.9
300 and over		83.8	2.1	85.9	3.1	0.2	2.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total		2,736.4	1,358.4	4,094.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..
- dollars -										
Median earnings		145.90	106.10	130.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mean earnings		155.70	104.50	138.70	..	..	..	..	..	..

FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES : WEEKLY EARNINGS, MAY 1975

	Males			Females		
	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Cumulative per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Cumulative per cent of total
AGED 21 YEARS AND OVER						
Weekly earnings (\$) -						
Under 50	9.0	0.4	0.4	5.9	0.7	0.7
50 and under 55	1.8	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.8
55 " " 60	3.1	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.2	1.1
60 " " 65	3.0	0.1	0.8	2.4	0.3	1.3
65 " " 70	2.5	0.1	0.9	3.9	0.5	1.8
70 " " 80	8.3	0.4	1.3	16.6	1.9	3.7
80 " " 90	14.6	0.7	2.1	33.1	3.9	7.6
90 " " 100	38.5	1.9	3.9	97.7	11.4	19.0
100 " " 110	117.3	5.7	9.6	159.3	18.6	37.7
110 " " 120	197.8	9.6	19.3	155.1	18.2	55.8
120 " " 130	236.6	11.5	30.8	127.3	14.9	70.7
130 " " 140	240.3	11.7	42.5	77.8	9.1	79.8
140 " " 150	225.2	11.0	53.5	50.4	5.9	85.7
150 " " 160	181.6	8.8	62.3	36.2	4.2	90.0
160 " " 180	282.3	13.8	76.1	45.8	5.4	95.3
180 " " 200	180.8	8.8	84.9	24.5	2.9	98.2
200 " " 220	116.3	5.7	90.6	8.2	1.0	99.2
220 " " 240	76.3	3.7	94.3	5.0	0.6	99.8
240 " " 260	50.4	2.5	96.7	2.1	0.2	100.0
260 and over	67.1	3.3	100.0			
Total	2,052.8	100.0	..	854.3	100.0	..
- dollars -						
Median earnings	146.90	..	..	116.80	..	..
Mean earnings	156.60	..	..	121.40	..	..
AGED UNDER 21 YEARS						
Weekly earnings (\$) -						
Under 40	2.6	1.1	1.1	2.5	1.1	1.1
40 and under 45	4.3	1.8	2.9	5.7	2.5	3.7
45 " " 50	10.4	4.3	7.1	5.6	2.5	6.2
50 " " 55	16.8	6.5	13.7	18.3	8.2	14.4
55 " " 60	13.2	5.5	19.2	10.8	4.8	19.3
60 " " 65	13.9	5.7	24.9	14.3	6.5	25.7
65 " " 70	14.0	5.8	30.7	14.7	6.6	32.4
70 " " 80	26.9	11.1	41.8	36.8	16.6	49.0
80 " " 90	31.0	12.8	54.7	37.0	16.7	65.6
90 " " 100	30.0	12.4	67.1	29.8	13.4	79.1
100 " " 110	27.1	11.2	78.3	19.6	8.8	87.9
110 " " 120	18.0	7.4	85.7	11.9	5.4	93.3
120 " " 130	10.1	4.2	89.9	7.9	3.6	96.8
130 " " 150	13.5	5.6	95.5	4.6	2.1	98.9
150 and over	10.9	4.5	100.0	2.4	1.1	100.0
Total	241.7	100.0	..	221.8	100.0	..
- dollars -						
Median earnings	86.40	..	..	80.60	..	..
Mean earnings	89.30	..	..	81.90	..	..

FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES PAID FOR A FULL WEEK (a): WEEKLY EARNINGS, MAY 1975

	Males			Females		
	Number (^{'000})	Per cent of total	Cumulative per cent of total	Number (^{'000})	Per cent of total	Cumulative per cent of total
AGED 21 YEARS AND OVER						
Weekly earnings (\$) -						
Under 60						
60 and under 65	3.4	0.2	0.2	2.4	0.3	0.3
65 " " 70				0.9	0.1	0.4
70 " " 80	2.6	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.6
80 " " 90	5.0	0.3	0.6	10.1	1.3	1.9
90 " " 100	26.4	1.4	2.0	24.2	3.0	4.9
100 " " 110	99.9	5.3	7.3	87.7	11.0	15.9
110 " " 120	179.6	9.6	16.9	150.7	18.9	34.9
120 " " 130	217.5	11.6	28.5	149.8	18.8	53.7
130 " " 140	223.7	11.9	40.4	123.1	15.5	69.2
140 " " 150	212.9	11.4	51.8	76.2	9.6	78.7
150 " " 160	171.3	9.1	60.9	49.6	6.2	85.0
160 " " 180	268.7	14.3	75.2	35.1	4.4	89.4
180 " " 200	170.8	9.1	84.3	45.4	5.7	95.1
200 " " 220	111.0	5.9	90.3	24.2	3.0	98.1
220 " " 240	72.7	3.9	94.1	8.0	1.0	99.1
240 " " 260	47.8	2.5	96.7	4.9	0.6	99.7
260 and over	62.3	3.3	100.0	0.8	0.1	99.8
Total	1,875.5	100.0	..	1.3	0.2	100.0
- dollars -						
Median earnings	148.40	..	..	118.00	..	..
Mean earnings	159.00	..	..	123.70	..	..
AGED UNDER 21 YEARS						
Weekly earnings (\$) -						
Under 40	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4
40 and under 45	3.4	1.6	1.9	5.3	2.5	2.9
45 " " 50	9.3	4.3	6.2	4.8	2.2	5.1
50 " " 55	13.2	6.1	12.3	17.5	8.2	13.3
55 " " 60	11.9	5.5	17.8	10.4	4.9	18.2
60 " " 65	12.8	5.9	23.7	13.7	6.4	24.7
65 " " 70	12.1	5.6	29.3	14.4	6.7	31.4
70 " " 80	24.1	11.1	40.4	35.3	16.5	47.9
80 " " 90	28.6	13.2	53.5	36.2	16.9	64.9
90 " " 100	27.5	12.7	66.2	29.4	13.8	78.6
100 " " 110	24.8	11.4	77.6	19.3	9.0	87.6
110 " " 120	16.6	7.6	85.3	11.6	5.4	93.1
120 " " 130	9.3	4.3	89.6	7.8	3.7	96.7
130 " " 140	8.6	4.0	93.6	3.0	1.4	98.1
140 " " 150	4.0	1.8	95.4	1.6	0.7	98.9
150 and over	10.0	4.6	100.0	2.4	1.1	100.0
Total	217.0	100.0	..	213.7	100.0	..
- dollars -						
Median earnings	87.30	..	..	81.20	..	..
Mean earnings	90.70	..	..	83.00	..	..

(a) Refers to employees whose ordinary time hours paid for were at least equal to their standard (or rostered) hours of work.

**PULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES AGED 21 YEARS AND OVER, INDUSTRIES
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR, MAY 1975**

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>		
	<i>Overtime</i>	<i>Ordinary time</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Overtime</i>	<i>Ordinary time</i>	<i>Total</i>
Manufacturing –						
Food, beverages and tobacco	3.5	38.9	42.4	1.0	38.0	39.0
Textiles; clothing and footwear	3.5	39.1	42.6	0.9	38.3	39.2
Paper, printing, etc.	2.2	39.3	41.5	0.8	37.8	38.6
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	2.6	38.5	41.0	0.5	38.4	38.8
Metal products, machinery and equipment –						
Basic metal products	4.1	38.6	42.7	0.5	38.2	38.7
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	3.2	38.7	41.9	1.1	38.3	39.4
Transport equipment	1.9	38.9	40.9	0.7	37.8	38.4
<i>Total metal products, etc.</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>39.1</i>
Other	3.7	39.0	42.6	0.8	38.4	39.1
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>38.9</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>39.1</i>
Non-manufacturing –						
Mining	6.7	37.3	44.0	(a)	37.9	39.1
Electricity, gas and water	1.6	39.2	40.8	(a)	36.4	36.7
Construction	2.8	39.0	41.7	0.4	37.6	38.0
Wholesale trade	1.7	38.8	40.6	0.5	38.0	38.5
Retail trade	1.8	39.7	41.5	0.6	38.8	39.5
Transport and storage; communication	3.2	38.8	42.0	0.9	37.3	38.3
Finance, business services	0.8	39.0	39.8	0.2	37.8	38.1
Public administration and defence; community services	1.1	38.1	39.2	0.4	37.6	38.0
Other	3.3	39.4	42.8	1.1	38.6	39.7
<i>Total non-manufacturing</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>38.4</i>
Total all industries	2.6	38.8	41.4	0.6	38.0	38.6

(a) Information not shown because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

**FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES AGED 21 YEARS AND OVER, INDUSTRIES,
COMPOSITION OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, MAY 1975**

Industry	Males					Females				
	Ordinary time					Ordinary time				
	Over-time	Payment by measured result (a)	Award or agreed base rate of pay (a)	Other pay (a)	Total	Over-time	Payment by measured result (a)	Award or agreed base rate of pay (a)	Other pay (a)	Total
Manufacturing –										
Food, beverages and tobacco	17.90	5.80	118.70	4.90	147.30	4.30	2.10	101.50	2.50	110.40
Textiles; clothing and footwear	16.40	7.90	110.80	6.60	141.70	3.40	8.20	91.10	1.90	104.50
Paper, printing, etc.	12.50	2.50	133.30	9.90	158.10	3.70	(b)	105.70	3.70	113.30
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	14.40	(b)	135.80	7.60	158.40	2.20	0.30	111.80	4.20	118.50
Metal products, machinery and equipment –										
Basic metal products	21.40	13.80	120.90	7.50	163.60	2.50	(b)	110.00	4.20	120.50
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	16.60	2.60	113.70	13.50	146.40	4.50	3.60	99.50	4.80	112.40
Transport equipment	10.40	0.70	124.80	6.60	142.50	3.00	1.20	102.20	3.70	110.00
<i>Total metal products, etc.</i>	<i>15.60</i>	<i>4.40</i>	<i>118.80</i>	<i>10.00</i>	<i>148.80</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>101.00</i>	<i>4.50</i>	<i>112.70</i>
Other	18.30	3.80	116.70	7.30	146.00	3.20	(b)	100.20	3.40	108.60
Total manufacturing	16.20	4.30	120.10	8.40	149.00	3.70	3.80	99.30	3.20	110.00
Non-manufacturing –										
Mining	39.00	20.40	137.10	11.70	208.20	(b)	(b)	119.20	(b)	131.00
Electricity, gas and water	10.10	0.10	152.70	3.90	166.70	(b)	(b)	130.80	0.40	132.80
Construction	16.30	0.30	137.30	5.20	159.10	2.00	0.70	114.90	2.50	120.20
Wholesale trade	9.10	3.80	123.40	7.60	143.80	2.30	0.70	108.20	4.10	115.30
Retail trade	8.50	8.00	113.20	7.70	137.30	2.70	0.40	104.00	2.10	109.10
Transport and storage; communication	18.40	0.30	148.10	2.60	169.30	4.70	(b)	127.20	1.40	133.30
Finance, business services	4.50	7.60	137.00	3.10	152.10	0.90	(b)	114.30	(b)	119.10
Public administration and defence; community services	6.50	(b)	159.70	(b)	167.40	1.90	(b)	134.60	0.80	137.30
Other	16.30	1.40	126.70	3.30	147.70	4.70	0.20	108.20	2.00	115.10
Total non-manufacturing	12.90	2.80	140.50	4.30	160.60	2.40	0.30	121.60	1.80	126.10
Total all industries	14.00	3.30	133.50	5.70	156.60	2.80	1.30	115.10	2.20	121.40

(a) See definitions, page 69 (b) Information not shown because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT

This section contains estimates of average weekly earnings of civilian male wage and salary earners. Earnings figures for Australia are shown for each quarter from September quarter 1967 to December quarter 1975 and for States for each quarter from March quarter 1973. Financial year averages are also shown for the period 1966-67 to 1974-75. Estimates of average weekly ordinary time earnings of full-time adult male non-managerial employees are shown for Australia for each quarter from September quarter 1973; estimates for earlier periods are not available.

Current estimates are published in *Average Weekly Earnings* (Reference No. 6.18).

Definitions of earnings

The earnings figures used in the calculation of the averages shown in the tables on pages 76 to 77 comprise award and over-award wages and salaries, the earnings of employees not covered by awards, overtime earnings, bonuses and allowances, commissions, directors' fees and payments made retrospectively or in advance during the quarter. Earnings of part-time as well as full-time employees, and of juniors as well as adults, are included.

Earnings figures used in calculating the averages shown in the second table on page 77 comprise earnings as defined in the previous paragraph, with the exception of overtime earnings and the earnings of juniors, part-time employees and managerial, executive, etc. staff.

Method of estimation

For industries other than agriculture and private domestic service, particulars of employment and wages

and salaries are derived from payroll tax returns and from direct returns from government and other bodies. These returns account for nearly 90 per cent of wage and salary earners in these industries, as published monthly in the bulletin *Employment and Unemployment* (Reference No. 6.4). Estimates are made for the unrecorded balance in terms of both numbers and earnings. The level of average earnings estimated for the unrecorded sector is approximately 80 per cent of the level shown by the direct returns. For agriculture and private domestic service, employment and earnings are estimated from other sources and are included in the calculations.

For employees reported on more than one payroll, all reported wage and salary earnings are included in calculation of the averages.

Male units

Particulars of wages and salaries paid are not available for males and females separately from the sources used for this series; average weekly earnings have therefore been calculated in terms of *male units*, i.e. total male employees plus a proportion of female employees, the proportion being derived from the estimated ratio of female to male average earnings. Different ratios of female to male average earnings are used for individual States, based on information from annual surveys of weekly earnings and hours and other sources. Ratios used during the period March quarter 1973 to December quarter 1975 are shown in the following table.

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (a)	Aust.
1973 - March qtr	57	56	54	53	51	53	..	..	55.5
June qtr	58	57	54	53	51	54	..	..	56.0
Sept. qtr	59	59	55	54	52	56	..	..	57.5
Dec. qtr	60	60	56	55	53	57	62	59	58.5
1974 - March qtr	62	62	58	56	55	58	63	59	60.0
June qtr	62	62	58	56	55	60	63	59	60.0
Sept. and Dec. qtrs	63	63	59	58	57	61	64	60	61.5
1975 - March and June qtrs	64	64	62	61	59	64	64	60	63.0
Sept. qtr	65	65	63	62	60	65	64	60	64.0
Dec. qtr	65	66	64	63	62	66	65	62	65.0

(a) Separate estimates of average weekly earnings were not calculated before December quarter 1973.

As the number of male units used in calculating Australian average weekly earnings is the sum of the estimates for the States and Territories, a separate ratio for Australia is not used. Approximate weighted averages of the State and Territory ratios are shown in the table. Changes in ratios may be necessary from one quarter to the next to reflect, for example, the extension of equal

pay provisions, or appreciable and sustained changes in the levels of male overtime earnings. However, small differences in these ratios have relatively little effect on the earnings figures; if the ratio is understated by one per cent then average weekly earnings of \$170 would be overstated by about 70 cents.

Seasonally adjusted estimates

Quarterly figures are affected by seasonal influences. For example, special payments, including prepayment for holiday periods, tend to raise the December quarter and to depress the March quarter averages. In addition, figures are affected by the varying numbers of pay-days in different quarters, (with the exception of Australian Government pay-days in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, for which special adjustments have been made in the original series). Allowance for these variations, and for recurring seasonal influences, has been made in

calculating the seasonally adjusted estimates for all series shown in the tables.

The seasonal adjustment factors were derived from a series from which the influence of major changes in awards and determinations and estimates of the effects of pay-day variations had first been removed. While the seasonally adjusted series retain the effect of the major award, etc. changes, the pay-day effect is excluded. A detailed description of the methods of seasonal adjustment is given in *Seasonally Adjusted Indicators* (Reference No. 1.10).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT (a)

Quarter	Original \$	Seasonally adjusted \$	Quarterly change (b) %	Annual change (d) %	Quarter	Original \$	Seasonally adjusted \$	Quarterly change (b) %	Annual change (d) %
1967 -					1972 -				
September	64.40	64.40	+1.7	+5.7	March	89.20	92.70	+1.0	+7.3
December	67.10	64.90	+0.8	+5.9	June	96.70	95.60	+3.1	+7.7
1968 -					September	96.80	98.10	+2.6	+8.8
March	63.20	65.80	+1.4	+5.8	December	104.10	100.10	+2.0	+9.0
June	67.30	66.90	+1.7	+5.7	1973 -				
September	67.80	67.90	+1.5	+5.4	March	97.20	101.80	+1.7	+9.8
December	72.50	69.80	+2.8	+7.6	June	107.80	106.60	+4.7	+11.5
1969 -					September	110.20	111.70	+4.8	+13.9
March	68.50	72.10	+3.3	+9.6	December	119.90	115.40	+3.3	+15.3
June	72.80	72.40	+0.6	+8.1	1974 -				
September	74.10	74.10	+2.3	+8.8	March	113.30	118.70	+2.9	+16.6
December	79.00	75.30	+1.6	+7.9	June	128.50	127.10	+7.1	+19.2
1970 -					September	137.90	140.10	+10.2	+25.4
March	72.70	77.00	+2.3	+6.9	December	154.20	147.60	+5.4	+27.9
June	79.40	79.00	+2.6	+9.1	1975 -				
September	80.90	80.60	+2.0	+8.8	March	143.60	151.10	+2.4	+27.3
December	86.30	82.50	+2.4	+9.6	June	157.00	155.40	+2.8	+22.3
1971 -					September	157.70	159.50	+2.6	+13.8
March	82.00	86.40	+4.7	+12.2	December	175.10	166.70	+4.5	+12.9
June	89.80	88.80	+2.8	+12.4					
September	90.00	90.20	+1.6	+11.9					
December	96.00	91.80	+1.8	+11.3					

(a) See "Male units" on page 75. (b) See "Seasonally adjusted estimates" above. (c) Percentage change over previous quarter in the seasonally adjusted series. (d) Percentage change over same quarter of previous year in the seasonally adjusted series.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT (a) : STATES AND TERRITORIES
(\\$)

<i>Period</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T. (b)</i>	<i>A.C.T. (b)</i>	<i>Australia</i>
1966-67	63.30	64.10	57.30	57.30	59.40	58.50	..	..	61.90
1967-68	66.70	67.80	60.30	60.60	64.10	62.00	..	..	65.50
1968-69	72.30	72.40	64.50	64.80	69.00	65.70	..	..	70.40
1969-70	78.50	78.40	69.40	70.30	75.70	70.90	..	..	76.30
1970-71	87.30	86.40	78.00	77.20	84.90	78.50	..	..	84.80
1971-72	95.90	93.60	87.00	85.30	93.70	86.80	..	..	93.00
1972-73	104.30	102.50	97.00	93.00	99.00	94.40	..	..	101.50
1973-74	121.00	118.40	112.60	110.60	115.50	110.20	..	..	118.00
1974-75	151.90	148.30	141.80	139.80	146.00	138.90	169.80	185.90	148.20

Original Series

1973 -									
Mar. qtr	100.10	97.50	92.90	89.80	96.40	87.60	..	..	97.20
June qtr	110.90	107.90	103.50	99.10	104.90	100.90	..	..	107.80
Sept. qtr	112.00	112.50	104.40	103.70	108.70	101.70	..	..	110.20
Dec. qtr	123.00	120.90	114.10	110.90	115.00	116.10	137.80	143.50	119.90
1974 -									
Mar. qtr	116.70	112.50	108.00	106.60	111.80	101.50	139.60	146.50	113.30
June qtr	131.60	127.80	123.70	121.90	126.10	120.40	140.80	157.90	128.50
Sept. qtr	141.10	138.70	131.80	131.00	135.50	126.40	162.10	175.10	137.90
Dec. qtr	158.20	155.30	148.60	143.80	147.90	145.30	163.10	183.80	154.20
1975 -									
Mar. qtr	147.20	143.30	135.60	137.60	144.20	134.00	174.20	191.30	143.60
June qtr	161.10	155.70	151.00	146.70	156.40	150.00	179.60	193.50	157.00
Sept. qtr	160.20	158.70	150.50	148.30	159.00	149.90	191.00	202.70	157.70
Dec. qtr	177.40	177.90	169.40	163.30	171.40	164.80	194.30	211.30	175.10

Seasonally Adjusted Series (c)

1973 -									
Mar. qtr	104.80	102.60	97.90	93.20	99.80	94.00	..	..	101.80
June qtr	109.30	107.20	101.80	98.70	103.80	98.60	..	..	106.60
Sept. qtr	114.30	113.30	105.50	104.40	109.10	104.10	..	..	111.70
Dec. qtr	118.00	115.50	109.80	107.50	112.50	109.60	137.20	143.30	115.40
1974 -									
Mar. qtr	122.10	118.60	113.70	111.20	116.30	108.80	139.60	149.60	118.70
June qtr	130.20	127.10	122.30	121.30	125.00	118.30	146.00	158.20	127.10
Sept. qtr	144.00	139.90	133.40	131.30	135.40	129.90	157.80	174.50	140.10
Dec. qtr	151.00	148.00	141.70	139.40	144.60	135.00	161.40	183.50	147.60
1975 -									
Mar. qtr	154.60	151.60	144.20	143.30	150.10	145.70	174.80	193.20	151.10
June qtr	159.30	154.90	149.00	146.30	154.50	146.70	186.70	191.90	155.40
Sept. qtr	162.90	159.80	152.30	148.40	159.90	151.80	187.70	201.50	159.50
Dec. qtr	168.50	168.20	160.30	157.00	166.60	153.70	188.10	212.20	166.70

(a) See "Male units" on page 75. (b) Original series estimates for the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory have been calculated on a basis which excludes the effects of varying numbers of Australian Government pay-days in each quarter. Estimates for periods prior to December quarter 1973 are not available. (c) See "Seasonally adjusted estimates" on page 76.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS,
FULL-TIME ADULT MALE NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES (a)**

<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Original \$</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted (b) \$</i>	<i>Annual change (c) %</i>
1973 -			
September	94.00	95.00	9.2
December	104.50	100.50	14.2
1974 -			
March	99.00	103.50	16.9
June	113.00	111.50	20.5
September	122.00	124.00	30.5
December	138.50	132.50	31.8
1975 -			
March	131.00	138.00	33.3
June	144.50	143.00	28.3
September	145.50	147.00	18.5
December	158.50	151.00	14.0

(a) See "Definitions of earnings" on page 75. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 50 cents. (b) See "Seasonally adjusted estimates" on page 76. (c) Percentage change over same quarter of previous year in the seasonally adjusted series.

PREScribed RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF WORK

Wage rates indexes

This section contains particulars of weighted average minimum weekly and hourly wage rates, and weighted average prescribed weekly hours of work, for adult males and adult females for Australia and each State, together with index numbers with base: year 1954 = 100. In this issue the figures shown are those operative in the months of 1974 and 1975.

The wage rates used in the compilation of the indexes are the lowest rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime) prescribed for particular occupations. In the majority of cases the rates are prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal or State industrial authorities or in collective agreements registered with them. Rates prescribed in unregistered collective agreements are used where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

The Wage Rates Indexes are based on the occupation structure existing in 1954. Weights for each industry and each occupation were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations and collective agreements, and provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in November 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc. in the various industries, thereby providing occupation weights. Revised indexes based on more up to date weighting patterns are being developed.

The minimum wage rates used in the indexes are for representative occupations within each industry. They have been derived entirely from representative awards, determinations and collective agreements in force at the end of each period commencing with March 1939 for adult males and March 1951 for adult females. The current index for adult males includes rates for 3,415 award designations prescribed in 501 awards, determinations and collective agreements. As some of these designations are operative within more than one industry, or in more than one State, the total number of individual award occupations is 2,313. For adult females the corresponding numbers are 1,100 award designations, 187 awards, etc. and 515 individual award occupations. By use of the industry and occupation weights derived from the surveys described above, these rates were combined to give weighted averages for each industry group for each State and Australia. Because of coverage difficulties the rural industry is not included in the indexes. A list of the major awards used in the compilation of the wage rates index for adult males, together with explanatory notes, was shown in the July

1974 and August 1974 issue of the *Wage Rates and Earnings* bulletin (Reference No. 6.16). The industry weighting pattern of the indexes is shown on page 80.

Because the indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of "wages" as distinct from "salaries", those awards, etc. which relate solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded. Thus awards relating to employees in the Finance and Property industry group (banking, insurance, etc.) are excluded as are awards relating to occupations such as engineers, scientists, architects, teachers, nurses, etc. and to administrative employees in government services. Some awards that specify annual rates of pay for certain occupations mainly in government employment (for example, mail officers, postal officers, drivers, linemen, telecommunications technicians, clerks and clerical assistants, office machine operators, typists, telephonists, etc.) are included.

The rates for particular occupations used in the indexes are prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements as set out in the second paragraph on this page. Relevant rates of prescribed minimum wages for adult males and adult females (see page 93) are used when applicable. For some occupations general loadings of various kinds are included. Loadings, etc. that are not applicable to all workers in a specified award occupation (for example, those payable because of length of service; working in wet, dirty or confined places; excess fares incurred due to location of building site) are not included in the wage rates indexes. Annual leave loadings, prescribed in many awards, etc., are not included in the wage rates indexes. The ten per cent additions to minimum wage rates for adult males first prescribed in some Western Australian State awards in October 1970 are included in the wage rates. The weekly rates used in the index for occupations specified in the National Building Trades Construction Award include the weekly base rate of pay, the special allowance and the industry allowance.

In recent years the award rates of pay for some government employees have been based on actual rates of pay for employees in the private sector, which include over-award payments, loadings, etc. Thus award rates of pay for government employees in certain occupations will be higher than those for private employees in comparable occupations. This may affect the relative levels of the weighted average minimum wage rates in industry groups which have a large component of government employees (for example, the Communication group).

The indexes are designed to measure trends in wage rates in current awards, etc. excluding the effects of changes in the relative importance of industries,

awards and occupations. The weighted average wage rates shown in the tables in this section are therefore indexes expressed in money terms, and do not purport to be actual current averages. Similarly, neither these weighted average wage rates nor the corresponding index numbers measure the relative levels of average current wage rates as between States or industries.

Since 1954 the industrial structure in Australia has undergone changes which are likely to have had some effects on the representativeness of the regimen of the indexes. These effects are mitigated because occupations in new or expanding industries are often covered by existing awards and the wage rates for new occupations usually conform very closely to those for existing occupations. Also, where an entirely new award has been made and the number of employees affected has warranted such action, occupations from the new award have been introduced into the indexes. These latter cases have not been of great significance. Nevertheless, as noted on page 78, a revision of the index is under way.

Weekly wage rates for adult males cannot be compared directly with the average weekly earnings per employed male unit series shown on pages 75 to 77 because the latter includes the actual earnings of all wage earners and salaried employees (whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, casual, etc.) in all industries. The figures of earnings are quarterly averages and include, in addition to wages and salaries at award, etc. rates, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, and payments made in advance or retrospectively during the periods specified. The series on page 77, while confined to earnings of full-time adult male wage and salary earners excluding managers, etc., still includes all earnings other than overtime earnings. It therefore cannot be compared directly with weekly wage rates. They also reflect changes in the importance of different industries and occupations. Certain of these differences also apply to the average weekly earnings figures shown in Section IV.

Wage rates and index numbers for adult males are available as at the end of each quarter from March 1939 to December 1956 and as at the end of each month from January 1957. Particulars for adult females have been compiled quarterly from March 1951 to June 1967 and monthly from July 1967. For details of wage rates and

index numbers from 1939 reference should be made to the following bulletins.

Minimum Wage Rates, March 1939 to June 1965
(Reference No. 6.17)

Wage Rates Indexes, June 1965 to June 1968
(Reference No. 6.21)

Wage Rates Indexes, June 1968 to June 1972
(Reference No. 6.33)

Wage Rates and Earnings, June 1976 (Reference No. 6.16) for final figures July 1972 to June 1975.

This publication contains figures for 1974 and 1975, those up to June 1975 being final. More recent figures may be obtained from the monthly bulletins, *Wage Rates and Earnings* and in the monthly statements *Wage Rates and Earnings (Preliminary)* (Reference No. 6.37).

In some cases, when awards, etc. are varied, the new wage rates are made retrospective. Also there is generally an unavoidable, and sometimes considerable delay in the receipt of notification of changes in wage rates in respect of the occupations included in the indexes. Because of these delays, etc., figures for July 1974 and subsequent months are subject to revision. As such revisions are made they are published in the normal monthly tables of this bulletin. Considerations of space preclude the publication herein of revised figures for each industry group in each State but these are available on request.

Distribution of Weekly Wage Rates

The table on page 92 shows the distribution of weekly wage rates included in the wage rates indexes, the weighted averages and medians of the indexes, and the percentage of index weights for wage rates equal to the various minimum wages. Figures for September 1975 have been shown because in this month indexation increases of 3.5 percent were operative. The figures relate to wage rates used in the compilation of the wage rates indexes, the scope and coverage of which are fully explained and defined in the notes above. The median divides a distribution into two equal groups, one group having rates equal to or above the median and the other having rates equal to or below it, each group having 50 percent of the relevant weights. Medians were calculated from ungrouped data.

the various minimum wages. Figures for September 1975 have been shown because in this month indexation increases of 3.5 percent were operative. The figures relate to wage rates used in the compilation of the wage rates indexes, the scope and coverage of which are fully explained and defined in the notes above. The median

divides a distribution into two equal groups, one group having rates equal to or above the median and the other having rates equal to or below it, each group having 50 percent of the relevant weights. Medians were calculated from ungrouped data.

WAGE RATES INDEXES: WEIGHTING PATTERN, 31 DECEMBER 1975

Weights for industry groups in each State, used in the compilation of weighted average minimum weekly and hourly wage rates, and weighted average prescribed weekly hours of work, scaled to totals of 10,000.

<i>Industry group</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
ADULT MALES							
Mining and quarrying	183	28	57	8	48	16	340
Manufacturing –							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	1,009	670	191	258	90	49	2,267
Textiles, clothing and footwear	123	189	18	16	8	8	362
Food, drink and tobacco	231	214	141	52	29	22	689
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	128	87	74	24	38	19	370
Paper, printing, etc.	111	85	28	18	12	19	273
Other manufacturing	389	304	70	84	55	18	920
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>1,991</i>	<i>1,549</i>	<i>522</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>4,881</i>
Building and construction	458	319	215	124	115	67	1,298
Railway services	183	126	148	55	58	15	585
Road and air transport	156	101	53	31	23	9	373
Shipping and stevedoring	95	58	44	32	20	18	267
Communication	138	97	51	29	23	12	350
Wholesale and retail trade	530	386	198	123	126	39	1,402
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	91	62	45	19	28	5	250
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	102	79	25	22	18	8	254
All industry groups (a)	3,927	2,805	1,358	895	691	324	10,000
All industry groups (excluding shipping and stevedoring) (a) (b)	3,832	2,747	1,314	863	671	306	9,733
ADULT FEMALES							
Manufacturing –							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	412	277	41	96	15	9	850
Textiles, clothing and footwear	864	1,057	157	82	55	38	2,253
Food, drink and tobacco	233	228	70	53	29	29	642
Other manufacturing	482	338	76	67	29	12	1,004
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>1,991</i>	<i>1,900</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>4,749</i>
Transport and communication	219	163	88	47	29	11	557
Wholesale and retail trade	1,045	695	339	245	204	73	2,601
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	423	304	146	58	79	15	1,025
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	493	248	137	79	82	29	1,068
All industry groups (c)	4,171	3,310	1,054	727	522	216	10,000

(a) Excludes rural industry. (b) Weighting pattern applicable to weighted average prescribed weekly hours of work and weighted average minimum hourly wage rates. (c) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES : ADULT MALES (a), INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates.

WAGE RATES (\$)																	
End of -	Manufacturing										Road and air transport	Shipping and stevedoring (c)	Comm- unication	Whole- sale and retail trade	Public authority (n.e.i.) and communi- ty and business services	Amuse- ment, hotels, personal service, etc.	All industry groups (d)
	Mining and quarrying (b)	Engi- neering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Textiles, clothing and footwear	Food, drink and tobacco	Saw- milling, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing, etc.	Other manu- facturing	All manu- facturing groups	Building and con- struction	Railway services							
1974 -																	
January	82.47	73.73	72.89	77.08	74.21	83.47	76.75	75.29	80.20	73.26	77.59	93.95	102.74	80.39	82.91	72.62	78.44
February	85.48	73.83	73.09	78.07	74.26	83.70	76.90	75.54	80.27	73.27	77.75	93.96	102.55	80.74	83.05	72.69	78.72
March	99.74	73.98	73.14	78.86	74.87	84.12	77.36	75.88	80.54	73.67	79.32	94.02	102.55	81.49	83.28	73.22	79.62
April	101.78	82.89	76.70	81.00	80.67	86.73	80.55	81.77	89.31	84.05	86.21	94.74	112.36	83.46	85.36	77.53	85.36
May	111.55	92.06	84.61	86.30	85.84	93.25	88.30	89.58	97.71	92.37	92.09	115.31	117.52	90.53	90.19	84.95	93.33
June	112.11	93.16	85.16	89.11	89.25	101.13	90.88	91.72	99.18	92.42	92.74	115.55	122.58	92.30	94.92	87.77	95.24
July	113.13	93.92	87.59	93.76	91.33	102.90	94.14	93.78	100.49	93.16	97.43	116.25	123.25	96.15	96.84	90.64	97.37
August	112.35	94.05	91.12	95.29	92.61	103.56	95.14	94.64	100.53	93.16	97.66	116.77	123.25	97.70	98.99	90.88	98.06
September	117.17	100.36	91.53	98.23	95.47	104.78	98.56	98.94	102.46	101.64	104.59	117.08	128.78	101.39	100.04	93.00	102.13
October	118.55	100.90	91.81	99.42	97.24	106.83	100.25	99.95	107.33	101.66	107.11	117.86	129.21	104.40	101.27	95.14	103.94
November	119.66	101.31	91.98	101.11	100.73	106.92	101.10	100.82	109.62	101.82	107.35	118.14	130.75	105.06	103.33	95.37	104.93
December	122.79	101.40	92.22	101.83	101.51	107.02	101.77	101.17	110.92	101.94	107.48	118.19	130.75	105.75	104.19	97.66	105.57
1975 -																	
January	122.41	101.41	92.26	102.31	101.51	109.30	101.98	101.41	110.96	101.94	107.54	118.38	132.13	105.87	105.62	98.66	105.81
February	122.79	101.74	92.49	102.84	101.51	109.46	102.51	101.77	110.89	101.94	108.07	118.40	132.13	106.24	106.39	99.48	106.10
March	123.16	102.20	96.22	103.04	102.26	109.56	103.47	102.53	117.46	101.94	108.07	118.71	132.13	106.40	106.93	100.90	107.42
April	123.60	102.22	98.25	103.41	102.50	109.90	103.67	102.82	117.46	101.94	108.19	118.83	132.13	106.50	107.01	101.02	107.60
May	128.53	106.21	102.11	109.07	107.37	114.39	108.03	107.20	121.59	105.31	112.28	139.39	136.88	110.84	114.45	104.94	112.40
June	128.05	106.61	102.29	109.38	107.60	114.48	108.26	107.51	121.62	105.31	112.32	139.40	136.88	112.46	114.70	105.08	112.78
July	127.64	106.68	104.55	109.56	107.65	114.81	108.81	107.85	121.68	105.31	112.47	139.80	136.88	112.69	115.08	105.17	113.00
August	127.63	106.80	104.63	109.74	108.01	115.08	109.09	108.04	122.02	105.65	112.59	139.94	136.88	113.26	115.94	105.19	113.27
September	146.00	110.37	108.29	114.42	111.53	119.14	112.76	111.81	126.60	108.96	116.38	144.80	141.67	116.98	119.59	108.87	117.67
October	146.89	110.38	108.34	114.55	111.53	119.16	112.82	111.85	126.60	108.96	116.38	144.80	141.67	117.07	119.85	108.87	117.74
November	146.91	110.38	108.34	114.56	111.53	119.16	112.98	111.89	126.60	108.96	116.38	144.80	141.67	117.07	119.85	108.96	117.76
December	146.91	110.38	108.41	114.90	111.77	119.16	113.01	111.96	127.13	108.96	116.52	144.80	141.67	117.56	120.12	108.96	117.94

(a) See page 79. Figures for July 1975 and subsequent months are subject to revision. (b) For mining, wage rates used are those prescribed for the principal mining centres and include lead bonuses, etc. (c) Includes wage rates (and value of keep) for occupations in the coastal shipping service, other than masters, officers and engineers. (d) Excludes rural industry.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES : ADULT MALES (a), INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA - continued

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base : Weighted average weekly wage rate, Australia, year 1954 = 100)

End of -	Manufacturing										Road and air transport	Shipping and stevedoring (c)	Communication	Wholesale and retail trade	Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	All industry groups (d)
	Mining and quarrying (b)	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Textiles, clothing and footwear	Food, drink and tobacco	Saw-milling, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing, etc.	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing groups	Building and construction	Railway services							
1974 -																	
January	292.0	261.1	258.1	272.9	262.8	295.6	271.8	266.6	284.0	259.4	274.7	332.7	363.8	284.7	293.6	257.2	277.7
February	302.7	261.4	258.8	276.4	262.9	296.4	272.3	267.5	284.2	259.4	275.3	332.7	363.1	285.9	294.1	257.4	278.7
March	353.2	262.0	259.0	279.2	265.1	297.9	273.9	268.7	285.2	260.9	280.9	332.9	363.1	288.5	294.9	259.2	281.9
April	360.4	293.5	271.6	286.8	285.6	307.1	285.2	289.5	316.2	297.6	305.2	335.5	397.8	295.5	302.2	274.5	302.3
May	395.0	326.0	299.6	305.6	303.9	330.2	312.6	317.2	346.0	327.1	326.1	408.3	416.1	320.5	319.4	300.8	330.5
June	397.0	329.9	301.5	315.5	316.0	358.1	321.8	324.8	351.2	327.2	328.4	409.1	434.0	326.8	336.1	310.8	337.2
July	400.6	332.6	310.2	332.0	323.4	364.3	333.3	332.0	355.8	329.9	345.0	411.6	436.4	340.4	342.9	321.0	344.8
August	397.8	333.0	322.6	337.4	327.9	366.7	336.9	335.1	355.9	329.9	345.8	413.5	436.4	345.9	350.5	321.8	347.2
September	414.9	355.3	324.1	347.8	338.0	371.0	349.0	350.3	362.8	359.9	370.3	414.6	456.0	359.0	354.2	329.3	361.6
October	419.8	357.3	325.1	352.0	344.3	378.3	355.0	353.9	380.0	359.9	379.3	417.3	457.5	369.7	358.6	336.9	368.0
November	423.7	358.7	325.7	358.0	356.7	378.6	358.0	357.0	388.1	360.5	380.1	418.3	463.0	372.0	365.9	337.7	371.6
December	434.8	359.0	326.5	360.6	359.4	378.9	360.4	358.2	392.7	360.9	380.6	418.5	463.0	374.5	368.9	345.8	373.8
1975 -																	
January	433.4	359.1	326.7	362.3	359.4	387.0	361.1	359.1	392.9	360.9	380.8	419.2	467.9	374.9	374.0	349.3	374.7
February	434.8	360.3	327.5	364.1	359.4	387.6	363.0	360.3	392.6	361.0	382.7	419.2	467.9	376.2	376.7	352.2	375.7
March	436.1	361.9	340.7	364.9	362.1	387.9	366.4	363.0	415.9	361.0	382.7	420.3	467.9	376.7	378.6	357.3	380.4
April	437.6	361.9	347.9	366.2	362.9	389.1	367.1	364.1	415.9	361.0	383.1	420.8	467.9	377.1	378.9	357.7	381.0
May	455.1	376.1	361.5	386.2	380.2	405.0	382.5	379.6	430.5	372.9	397.6	493.6	484.7	392.5	405.3	371.6	398.0
June	453.4	377.5	362.2	387.3	381.0	405.4	383.3	380.7	430.6	372.9	397.7	493.6	484.7	398.2	406.1	372.1	399.3
July	452.0	377.7	370.2	387.9	381.2	406.5	385.3	381.9	430.9	372.9	398.2	495.0	484.7	399.0	407.5	372.4	400.1
August	451.9	378.1	370.5	388.6	382.5	407.5	386.3	382.5	432.0	374.1	398.7	495.5	484.7	401.0	410.5	372.5	401.1
September	517.0	390.8	383.4	405.1	394.9	421.8	399.3	395.9	448.3	385.8	412.1	512.7	501.6	414.2	423.5	385.5	416.6
October	520.1	390.8	383.6	405.6	394.9	421.9	399.5	396.1	448.3	385.8	412.1	512.7	501.6	414.5	424.4	385.5	416.9
November	520.2	390.8	383.6	405.6	394.8	421.9	400.1	396.2	448.3	385.8	412.1	512.7	501.6	414.5	424.4	385.8	417.0
December	520.2	390.8	383.9	406.8	395.8	421.9	400.2	396.4	450.1	385.8	412.6	512.7	501.6	416.3	425.3	385.8	417.6

(a) See page 79. Figures for July 1975 and subsequent months are subject to revision. (b) For mining, wage rates used are those prescribed for the principal mining centres and include lead bonuses, etc. (c) Includes wage rates (and value of keep) for occupations in the coastal shipping service, other than masters, officers and engineers. (d) Excludes rural industry.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES : ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS (a)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements: and index numbers of wage rates.

End of -	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
WAGE RATES (\$)							
1974 -							
January	78.58	78.18	81.71	75.88	76.16	77.07	78.44
February	78.97	78.43	81.81	76.06	76.54	77.26	78.72
March	80.35	78.51	83.64	76.27	77.18	77.90	79.62
April	86.43	85.69	85.26	83.03	81.84	83.97	85.36
May	94.10	92.73	95.18	91.81	89.55	93.90	93.33
June	95.63	95.60	96.89	93.49	90.46	95.39	95.24
July	97.78	98.13	98.87	94.93	92.36	96.84	97.37
August	98.20	98.81	100.37	96.05	92.68	97.33	98.06
September	102.29	102.46	105.68	100.23	95.92	101.10	102.13
October	104.15	104.04	107.70	101.68	98.53	102.69	103.94
November	105.53	104.73	107.94	102.53	99.68	104.75	104.93
December	105.97	105.15	108.95	103.32	101.02	106.02	105.57
1975 -							
January	106.13	105.43	109.27	103.61	101.41	106.32	105.81
February	106.57	105.58	109.71	103.67	101.49	106.38	106.10
March	108.29	106.79	110.26	105.81	101.55	107.51	107.42
April	108.42	107.01	110.51	105.89	101.84	107.61	107.60
May	113.03	112.14	115.70	110.34	106.11	112.47	112.40
June	113.31	112.73	115.83	111.01	106.35	112.59	112.78
July	113.42	113.09	116.13	111.06	106.77	112.76	113.00
August	113.37	113.11	116.21	111.06	110.62	112.76	113.27
September	118.61	117.21	121.09	114.93	111.31	116.98	117.67
October	118.66	117.26	121.09	115.06	111.63	116.99	117.74
November	118.68	117.26	121.11	115.06	111.63	117.27	117.76
December	118.69	117.31	121.47	115.12	113.29	117.27	117.94

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base : Weighted average weekly wage rate, Australia, year 1954 = 100)

1974 -							
January	278.2	276.8	289.3	268.7	269.7	272.9	277.7
February	279.6	277.7	289.7	269.3	271.0	273.6	278.7
March	284.5	278.0	296.2	270.1	273.3	275.8	281.9
April	306.0	303.4	301.9	294.0	289.8	297.3	302.3
May	333.2	328.3	337.0	325.1	317.1	332.5	330.5
June	338.6	338.5	343.1	331.0	320.3	337.8	337.2
July	346.2	347.5	350.1	336.1	327.0	342.9	344.8
August	347.7	349.9	355.4	340.1	328.1	344.6	347.2
September	362.2	362.8	374.2	354.9	339.6	358.0	361.6
October	368.8	368.4	381.3	360.0	348.9	363.6	368.0
November	373.6	370.8	382.2	363.0	353.0	370.9	371.6
December	375.2	372.3	385.8	365.8	357.7	375.4	373.8
1975 -							
January	375.8	373.3	386.9	366.9	359.1	376.5	374.7
February	377.4	373.8	388.5	367.1	359.3	376.7	375.7
March	383.4	378.1	390.3	374.6	359.6	380.7	380.4
April	383.9	378.9	391.3	374.9	360.6	381.0	381.0
May	400.2	397.1	409.7	390.7	375.7	398.2	398.0
June	401.2	399.2	410.1	393.1	376.6	398.7	399.3
July	401.6	400.4	411.2	393.3	378.1	399.3	400.1
August	401.4	400.5	411.5	393.2	391.7	399.3	401.1
September	420.0	415.0	428.8	407.0	394.1	414.2	416.6
October	420.2	415.2	428.8	407.4	395.2	414.2	416.9
November	420.2	415.2	428.8	407.4	395.3	415.2	417.0
December	420.3	415.4	430.1	407.6	401.1	415.2	417.6

(a) Excludes rural industry. See page 79. Figures for July 1975 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES : ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA (a)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates.

End of -	Manufacturing					Transport and comm- unication	Whole- sale and retail trade	Public authority (n.e.l.) and community and business services	Amuse- ment, hotels, personal service, etc.	All industry groups (b)
	Engin- eering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Textiles, clothing and footwear	Food, drink and tobacco	Other manu- facturing	All manu- facturing groups					
WAGE RATES (\$)										
1974 -										
January	65.83	59.02	63.28	64.68	62.01	74.56	70.35	73.11	64.83	66.32
February	66.34	59.10	64.09	65.89	62.50	74.69	70.90	73.28	64.92	66.73
March	66.39	59.12	65.12	66.02	62.69	74.78	71.04	73.73	65.21	66.94
April	73.26	63.96	65.68	67.76	66.66	77.62	71.90	76.32	70.07	69.99
May	79.53	69.62	72.06	74.50	72.76	83.59	81.32	82.33	78.44	77.18
June	83.89	70.17	76.72	81.25	75.85	92.81	84.57	86.37	80.60	80.65
July	87.38	70.63	83.83	85.45	78.54	94.84	88.77	88.34	83.18	83.61
August	87.74	78.99	84.44	86.51	82.88	95.09	90.61	89.82	83.50	86.35
September	92.25	80.83	86.46	88.61	85.28	97.55	92.18	91.38	85.48	88.40
October	92.29	80.98	88.35	89.39	85.78	97.92	96.01	91.87	87.69	89.94
November	92.41	81.04	89.82	90.04	86.16	100.39	96.22	93.50	87.76	90.50
December	93.31	81.09	91.36	90.60	86.67	100.55	98.07	94.69	90.28	91.62
1975 -										
January	94.56	81.30	92.69	92.70	87.62	101.94	99.73	95.62	91.97	92.85
February	96.28	81.61	94.33	95.49	88.89	102.46	100.71	96.21	92.71	93.88
March	96.44	88.10	95.21	96.03	92.23	102.46	101.24	97.49	94.38	95.91
April	97.07	89.07	95.86	96.59	93.01	102.62	101.66	97.75	95.17	96.51
May	102.72	92.76	101.17	101.42	97.51	106.93	107.50	108.43	99.24	101.94
June	102.80	97.54	102.32	102.32	100.14	107.45	110.08	108.51	100.44	104.02
July	103.25	97.58	102.74	103.25	100.49	108.56	110.65	108.77	100.93	104.48
August	103.30	97.60	103.10	103.38	100.59	108.61	111.17	109.33	100.95	104.72
September	106.85	101.01	106.63	107.04	104.09	112.49	114.78	112.98	104.78	108.32
October	106.85	101.01	106.63	107.04	104.09	112.49	114.78	113.13	104.79	108.34
November	106.85	101.01	106.65	107.04	104.09	112.49	114.78	113.13	105.06	108.37
December	106.85	101.11	107.29	107.04	104.22	112.49	115.21	113.15	105.06	108.55

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base : Weighted average weekly wage rate, Australia, year 1954 = 100)

1974 -										
January	330.7	296.4	317.8	324.9	311.5	374.5	353.4	367.2	325.7	333.1
February	333.2	296.9	321.9	331.0	314.0	375.2	356.1	368.1	326.1	335.2
March	333.5	297.0	327.1	331.6	314.9	375.6	356.9	370.3	327.6	336.2
April	368.0	321.3	329.9	340.4	334.8	389.9	361.1	383.4	352.0	351.6
May	399.5	349.7	362.0	374.2	365.5	419.9	408.5	413.6	394.0	387.7
June	421.4	352.5	385.4	408.1	381.0	466.2	424.8	433.8	404.9	405.1
July	438.9	354.8	421.1	429.2	394.5	476.4	445.9	443.7	417.8	420.0
August	440.7	396.8	424.2	434.5	416.3	477.7	455.1	451.2	419.4	433.7
September	463.4	406.0	434.3	445.1	428.4	490.0	463.0	459.0	429.4	444.1
October	463.6	406.8	443.8	449.0	430.9	491.8	482.2	461.5	440.5	451.8
November	464.2	407.1	451.2	452.3	432.8	504.2	483.3	469.7	440.8	454.6
December	468.7	407.3	458.9	455.1	435.4	505.1	492.6	475.6	453.5	460.2
1975 -										
January	475.0	408.4	465.6	465.7	440.1	512.1	501.0	480.3	462.0	466.4
February	483.6	410.0	473.8	479.7	446.5	514.6	505.9	483.3	465.7	471.6
March	484.4	442.6	478.2	482.4	463.3	514.6	508.5	489.7	474.1	481.8
April	487.6	447.4	481.5	485.2	467.2	515.5	510.6	491.0	478.0	484.8
May	516.0	466.0	508.2	509.4	489.8	537.1	540.0	544.7	498.5	512.0
June	516.4	490.0	514.0	514.0	503.0	539.7	552.9	545.0	504.5	522.5
July	518.6	490.1	516.1	518.6	504.8	545.3	555.8	546.4	507.0	524.8
August	518.9	490.3	517.9	519.3	505.3	545.5	558.4	549.2	507.1	526.0
September	536.7	507.4	535.6	537.7	522.8	565.1	576.5	567.5	526.3	544.1
October	536.7	507.4	535.6	537.7	522.8	565.1	576.5	568.3	526.4	544.2
November	536.7	507.4	535.7	537.7	522.9	565.1	576.5	568.3	527.7	544.3
December	536.7	507.9	538.9	537.7	523.5	565.1	578.7	568.4	527.7	545.2

(a) See page 79. Figures for July 1975 and subsequent months are subject to revision. (b) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES : ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS (a)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements; and index numbers of wage rates

End of -	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
WAGE RATES (\$)							
1974 -							
January	68.46	64.35	66.67	64.35	65.25	62.61	66.32
February	68.70	65.16	66.72	64.74	65.31	62.90	66.73
March	68.80	65.26	67.61	64.95	65.56	63.39	66.94
April	71.75	69.00	69.87	67.74	67.27	65.71	69.99
May	81.26	74.66	74.09	73.02	73.09	74.40	77.18
June	82.78	80.84	76.96	78.00	75.41	76.30	80.65
July	86.65	82.93	80.31	79.74	77.88	78.41	83.61
August	88.82	85.80	85.95	82.35	79.30	79.55	86.35
September	90.29	87.67	89.36	84.39	83.64	83.62	88.40
October	91.92	89.42	89.53	86.01	86.04	84.25	89.94
November	92.52	89.75	89.83	86.78	87.29	86.45	90.50
December	93.32	89.97	91.95	91.47	87.65	92.47	91.62
1975 -							
January	93.58	91.84	94.36	92.21	90.79	94.18	92.85
February	95.11	92.10	96.38	92.94	91.41	94.35	93.88
March	97.02	94.79	98.05	94.05	92.42	96.00	95.91
April	97.77	95.30	98.42	94.16	93.64	96.21	96.51
May	102.59	102.83	101.89	98.42	96.95	99.86	101.94
June	105.22	104.98	102.88	99.42	98.29	101.04	104.02
July	105.47	105.17	104.79	99.55	99.67	101.28	104.48
August	105.55	105.17	104.79	99.64	103.56	101.39	104.72
September	109.27	108.87	108.76	103.14	104.83	105.27	108.32
October	109.27	108.87	108.76	103.30	104.92	105.27	108.34
November	109.27	108.87	109.02	103.31	104.94	105.27	108.37
December	109.27	109.00	110.22	103.34	104.94	105.56	108.55

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base : Weighted average weekly wage rate, Australia, year 1954 = 100)

1974 -							
January	343.9	323.2	334.9	323.2	327.7	314.5	333.1
February	345.1	327.3	335.2	325.2	328.1	316.0	335.2
March	345.6	327.8	339.6	326.3	329.3	318.4	336.2
April	360.4	346.6	351.0	340.3	337.9	330.4	351.6
May	408.2	375.0	372.1	366.8	370.1	373.7	387.7
June	415.8	406.1	386.6	391.8	378.8	383.3	405.1
July	435.2	416.6	403.4	400.5	391.2	393.9	420.0
August	446.2	431.0	431.8	413.6	398.3	399.6	433.7
September	453.5	440.4	448.9	423.9	420.2	420.0	444.1
October	461.7	449.2	449.7	432.0	432.2	423.2	451.8
November	464.7	450.8	451.2	435.9	438.5	434.3	454.6
December	468.8	451.9	461.9	459.5	440.3	464.5	460.2
1975 -							
January	470.1	461.3	474.0	463.2	456.0	473.1	466.4
February	477.7	462.6	484.1	466.8	459.1	473.9	471.6
March	487.3	476.1	492.5	472.4	464.2	482.2	481.8
April	491.1	478.7	494.4	473.0	470.4	483.3	484.8
May	515.3	516.5	511.8	494.4	487.0	501.6	512.0
June	528.5	527.3	516.8	499.4	493.7	507.5	522.5
July	529.8	528.3	526.4	500.1	500.6	508.8	524.8
August	530.2	528.3	526.4	500.5	520.2	509.3	526.0
September	548.9	546.9	546.3	518.1	526.6	528.8	544.1
October	548.9	546.9	546.3	518.9	527.0	528.8	544.2
November	548.9	546.9	547.6	518.9	527.1	528.8	544.3
December	548.9	547.5	553.6	519.1	527.1	530.2	545.2

(a) See page 79. Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying; and building and construction. Figures for July 1975 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

HOURLY WAGE RATES : ADULT MALES (a) INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

WAGE RATES (cents)																
End of -	Manufacturing										Road and air transport	Communication	Whole-sale and retail trade	Public authority (n.e.l.) and community and business services	Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	All industry groups (c)
	Mining and quarrying (b)	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Textiles, clothing and footwear	Food, drink and tobacco	Saw-milling, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing, etc.	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing groups	Building and construction	Railway services						
1974 -																
January	222.54	184.32	182.23	192.79	185.54	208.95	191.95	188.27	200.49	183.18	193.98	259.12	200.98	211.24	181.56	195.70
February	230.66	184.57	182.73	195.27	185.64	209.51	192.32	188.88	200.67	183.21	194.38	258.63	201.84	211.59	181.72	196.44
March	269.14	184.96	182.85	197.25	187.17	210.58	193.46	189.74	201.35	184.22	198.30	258.63	203.72	212.18	183.04	198.74
April	274.65	207.22	191.76	202.59	201.67	217.10	201.45	204.46	223.28	210.18	215.52	283.37	208.64	217.47	193.84	213.51
May	301.01	230.15	211.54	215.85	214.60	233.42	220.83	224.00	244.28	230.98	230.23	296.38	226.32	229.79	212.38	232.64
June	302.51	230.91	212.90	222.88	223.13	253.15	227.29	229.34	247.95	231.10	231.85	309.15	230.75	241.83	219.43	237.52
July	305.28	234.80	218.98	234.52	228.33	257.58	235.45	234.49	251.23	232.94	243.57	310.83	240.37	246.73	226.61	242.97
August	303.17	235.13	227.80	238.34	231.52	259.24	237.94	236.64	251.32	232.94	244.16	310.83	244.25	252.20	227.20	244.73
September	316.16	250.89	228.82	245.70	238.67	262.28	246.50	247.40	256.14	254.16	261.48	324.78	253.48	254.88	232.49	255.20
October	319.90	252.24	229.53	248.66	243.11	267.43	250.73	249.92	268.32	254.20	267.77	325.85	261.01	258.02	237.85	259.81
November	322.89	253.29	229.95	252.89	251.81	267.65	252.84	252.11	274.05	254.61	268.37	329.74	262.65	263.26	238.43	262.34
December	331.33	253.49	230.54	254.70	253.77	267.90	254.53	252.98	277.29	254.90	268.69	329.74	264.39	265.45	244.14	263.97
1975 -																
January	330.32	253.52	230.66	255.89	253.77	273.61	255.05	253.59	277.39	254.90	268.84	333.24	264.68	269.09	246.64	264.59
February	331.34	254.36	231.22	257.21	253.77	274.00	256.38	254.48	277.22	254.91	270.18	333.24	265.59	271.06	248.70	265.34
March	332.34	255.50	240.54	257.72	255.65	274.26	258.77	256.38	293.66	254.91	270.18	333.24	266.00	272.44	252.25	268.71
April	333.51	255.55	245.61	258.65	256.25	275.11	259.27	257.10	293.66	254.91	270.48	333.24	266.24	272.62	252.55	269.17
May	346.83	265.52	255.26	272.81	268.41	286.33	270.19	268.05	303.98	263.34	280.70	345.22	277.11	291.59	262.35	280.13
June	345.53	266.53	255.72	273.56	269.00	286.57	270.75	268.82	304.05	263.34	280.80	345.22	281.14	292.22	262.71	281.10
July	344.43	266.69	261.36	274.03	269.11	287.41	272.12	269.69	304.21	263.34	281.17	345.22	281.72	293.19	262.92	281.65
August	344.39	266.99	261.56	274.47	270.03	288.07	272.83	270.15	305.04	264.18	281.48	345.22	283.16	295.38	262.97	282.32
September	393.98	275.91	270.73	286.17	278.82	298.22	282.00	279.59	316.49	272.47	290.94	357.30	292.44	304.69	272.18	293.33
October	396.37	275.95	270.85	286.51	278.82	298.29	282.15	279.69	316.49	272.47	290.94	357.30	292.66	305.34	272.18	293.51
November	396.43	275.94	270.85	286.53	278.82	298.29	282.57	279.77	316.49	272.47	290.94	357.30	292.66	305.34	272.40	293.55
December	396.43	275.94	271.03	287.38	279.44	298.29	282.64	279.97	317.82	272.47	291.31	357.30	293.90	306.05	272.40	294.04

(a) See page 79. Figures for July 1975 and subsequent months are subject to revision. (b) For mining, rates of wage used are those prescribed for the principal mining centres and include lead bonuses, etc. (c) Excludes rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available.

HOURLY WAGE RATES : ADULT MALES (a), INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA - continued

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base : Weighted average hourly wage rate, Australia, year 1954 = 100)

End of -	Manufacturing										Road and air transport	Communication	Wholesale and retail trade	Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	All industry groups (c)
	Mining and quarrying (b)	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Textiles, clothing and footwear	Food, drink and tobacco	Saw-milling, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing, etc.	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing groups	Building and construction	Railway services						
1974 -																
January	314.5	260.5	257.6	272.5	262.2	295.3	271.3	266.1	283.4	258.9	274.2	366.2	284.1	298.6	256.6	276.6
February	326.0	260.9	258.3	276.0	262.4	296.1	271.8	267.0	283.6	259.0	274.7	365.5	285.3	299.1	256.8	277.6
March	380.4	261.4	258.4	278.8	264.6	297.6	273.4	268.2	284.6	260.4	280.3	365.5	288.0	299.9	258.7	280.9
April	388.2	292.9	271.0	286.4	285.0	306.9	284.7	289.0	315.6	297.1	304.6	400.5	294.9	307.4	274.0	301.8
May	425.5	325.3	299.0	305.1	303.3	329.9	312.1	316.6	345.3	326.5	325.4	418.9	319.9	324.8	300.2	328.8
June	427.6	329.2	300.9	315.0	315.4	357.8	321.3	324.2	350.5	326.6	327.7	437.0	326.1	341.8	310.1	335.7
July	431.5	331.9	309.5	331.5	322.7	364.1	332.8	331.4	355.1	329.3	344.3	439.3	339.8	348.7	320.3	343.4
August	428.5	332.3	322.0	336.9	327.2	366.4	336.3	334.5	355.2	329.3	345.1	439.3	345.2	356.5	321.1	345.9
September	446.9	354.6	323.4	347.3	337.3	370.7	348.4	349.7	362.0	359.2	369.6	459.1	358.3	360.3	328.6	360.7
October	452.2	356.5	324.4	351.5	343.6	378.0	354.4	353.2	379.2	359.3	378.5	460.6	368.9	364.7	336.2	367.2
November	456.4	358.0	325.0	357.4	355.9	378.3	357.4	356.3	387.3	359.9	379.3	466.1	371.2	372.1	337.0	370.8
December	468.3	358.3	325.9	360.0	358.7	378.7	359.8	357.6	391.9	360.3	379.8	466.1	373.7	375.2	345.1	373.1
1975 -																
January	466.9	358.3	326.0	361.7	358.7	386.7	360.5	358.4	392.1	360.3	380.0	471.0	374.1	380.3	348.6	374.0
February	468.3	359.5	326.8	363.5	358.7	387.3	362.4	359.7	391.8	360.3	381.9	471.0	375.4	383.1	351.5	375.0
March	469.7	361.1	340.0	364.3	361.3	387.7	365.7	362.4	415.1	360.3	381.9	471.0	376.0	385.1	356.5	379.8
April	471.4	361.2	347.2	365.6	362.2	388.9	366.5	363.4	415.1	360.3	382.3	471.0	376.3	385.3	357.0	380.5
May	490.2	375.3	360.8	385.6	379.4	404.7	381.9	378.9	429.7	372.2	396.8	487.9	391.7	412.1	370.8	395.9
June	488.4	376.7	361.4	386.7	380.2	405.0	382.7	380.0	429.7	372.2	396.9	487.9	397.4	413.0	371.3	397.3
July	486.8	376.9	369.4	387.3	380.4	406.2	384.6	381.2	430.0	372.2	397.4	487.9	398.2	414.4	371.6	398.1
August	486.8	377.4	369.7	387.9	381.7	407.2	385.6	381.8	431.2	373.4	397.8	487.9	400.2	417.5	371.7	399.0
September	556.9	390.0	382.7	404.5	394.1	421.5	398.6	395.2	447.3	385.1	411.2	505.0	413.3	430.7	384.7	414.6
October	560.2	390.0	382.8	405.0	394.1	421.6	398.8	395.3	447.3	385.1	411.2	505.0	413.7	431.6	385.0	414.8
November	560.3	390.0	382.8	405.0	394.1	421.6	399.4	395.4	447.3	385.1	411.2	505.0	413.7	431.6	385.0	414.9
December	560.3	390.0	383.1	406.2	395.0	421.6	399.5	395.7	449.2	385.1	411.7	505.0	415.4	432.6	385.0	415.6

(a) See page 79. Figures for July 1975 and subsequent months are subject to revision. (b) For mining, wage rates used are those prescribed for the principal mining centres and include lead bonuses, etc. (c) Excludes rural industry and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available.

HOURLY WAGE RATES : ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS (a)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates.

End of -	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
WAGE RATES (Cents)							
1974 -							
January	196.44	194.75	204.29	188.83	189.67	190.82	195.70
February	197.45	195.38	204.55	189.29	190.66	191.32	196.44
March	201.00	195.59	209.26	189.85	192.31	193.03	198.74
April	216.62	213.90	213.45	207.23	204.35	209.16	213.51
May	235.15	230.78	237.33	228.29	222.67	232.03	232.64
June	239.05	238.12	241.78	232.62	225.02	235.99	237.52
July	244.58	244.53	246.84	236.23	229.88	239.86	242.97
August	245.61	246.21	250.75	239.11	230.70	241.17	244.73
September	256.14	255.52	264.44	249.87	239.08	251.17	255.20
October	260.87	259.53	269.57	253.55	245.81	255.41	259.81
November	264.42	261.28	270.21	255.74	248.73	260.58	262.34
December	265.56	262.38	272.80	257.79	252.19	263.96	263.97
1975 -							
January	265.96	263.07	273.60	258.51	253.15	264.75	264.59
February	267.10	263.46	274.76	258.65	253.36	264.91	265.34
March	271.50	266.54	276.15	264.08	253.53	267.91	268.71
April	271.83	267.11	276.81	264.29	254.28	268.18	269.17
May	282.44	279.10	288.51	274.06	263.69	277.86	280.13
June	283.17	280.60	288.84	275.81	264.31	278.19	281.10
July	283.43	281.51	289.58	275.89	265.42	278.64	281.65
August	283.31	281.54	289.78	275.87	275.31	278.64	282.32
September	296.49	291.74	302.03	285.50	276.76	289.12	293.33
October	296.62	291.88	302.05	285.83	277.59	289.13	293.51
November	296.67	291.88	302.09	285.81	277.61	289.87	293.55
December	296.70	292.00	303.03	285.98	281.88	289.89	294.04

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base : Weighted average hourly wage rate, Australia, year 1954 = 100)

1974 -							
January	277.7	275.3	288.8	266.9	268.1	269.7	276.6
February	279.1	276.2	289.1	267.6	269.5	270.4	277.6
March	284.1	276.4	295.8	268.3	271.8	272.8	280.9
April	306.2	302.3	301.7	292.9	288.8	295.6	301.8
May	332.4	325.2	335.5	322.7	314.7	328.0	328.8
June	337.9	336.6	341.7	328.8	318.0	333.6	335.7
July	345.7	345.6	348.9	333.9	324.9	339.0	343.4
August	347.2	348.0	354.4	338.0	326.1	340.9	345.9
September	362.0	361.2	373.8	353.2	337.9	355.0	360.7
October	368.7	366.8	381.0	358.4	347.4	361.0	367.2
November	373.7	369.3	381.9	361.5	351.6	368.3	370.8
December	375.3	370.8	385.6	364.4	356.5	373.1	373.1
1975 -							
January	375.9	371.8	386.7	365.4	357.8	374.2	374.0
February	377.5	372.4	388.4	365.6	358.1	374.4	375.0
March	383.7	376.7	390.3	373.3	358.3	378.7	379.8
April	384.2	377.5	391.2	373.6	359.4	379.1	380.5
May	399.2	394.5	407.8	387.4	372.7	392.7	395.9
June	400.2	396.6	408.3	389.8	373.6	393.2	397.3
July	400.6	397.9	409.3	389.9	375.1	393.8	398.7
August	400.4	397.9	409.6	389.9	389.1	393.8	399.0
September	419.1	412.4	426.9	403.5	391.2	408.7	414.6
October	419.2	412.5	426.9	404.0	392.3	408.7	414.8
November	419.3	412.5	427.0	404.0	392.4	409.7	414.9
December	419.4	412.7	428.3	404.2	398.4	409.7	415.6

(a) See page 79. Excludes rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. Figures for July 1975 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

HOURLY WAGE RATES : ADULT FEMALES (a), INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates.

End of -	Manufacturing						Wholesale and retail trade	Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	All industry groups (b)
	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Textiles, clothing and footwear	Food, drink and tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing groups	Transport and communication				
WAGE RATES (Cents)										
1974 -										
January	164.81	147.61	158.19	162.22	155.20	196.68	176.66	187.82	163.40	167.17
February	166.09	147.81	160.21	165.25	156.44	197.01	178.05	188.27	163.62	168.21
March	166.21	147.88	162.80	165.56	156.91	197.25	178.41	189.41	164.35	168.73
April	183.42	159.98	164.20	169.94	166.85	204.73	180.55	196.09	176.59	176.42
May	199.13	174.14	180.16	186.85	182.10	220.49	204.22	211.52	197.68	194.54
June	210.04	175.50	191.80	203.78	189.85	244.82	212.38	221.88	203.15	203.30
July	218.77	176.66	209.56	214.30	196.59	250.17	222.92	226.95	209.65	210.76
August	219.68	197.57	211.11	216.96	207.45	250.84	227.54	230.76	210.44	217.67
September	230.97	202.17	216.16	222.22	213.45	257.32	231.49	234.75	215.44	222.85
October	231.07	202.53	220.87	224.18	214.69	258.28	241.10	236.03	221.00	226.72
November	231.36	202.70	224.54	225.83	215.66	264.79	241.65	240.22	221.19	228.12
December	233.61	202.81	228.40	227.23	216.93	265.22	246.28	243.26	227.54	230.95
1975 -										
January	236.75	203.34	231.72	232.50	219.31	268.90	250.45	245.65	231.80	234.06
February	241.07	204.13	235.82	239.50	222.49	270.26	252.91	247.18	233.65	236.65
March	241.45	220.36	238.02	240.85	230.84	270.26	254.23	250.45	237.87	241.77
April	243.04	222.77	239.66	242.24	232.79	270.68	255.29	251.13	239.85	243.28
May	257.17	232.02	252.93	254.36	244.06	282.04	269.95	278.58	250.10	256.96
June	257.38	243.97	255.80	256.62	250.64	283.42	276.44	278.76	253.14	262.21
July	258.50	244.05	256.85	258.94	251.51	286.37	277.86	279.44	254.36	263.36
August	258.62	244.11	257.75	259.28	251.76	286.48	279.17	280.88	254.42	263.98
September	267.51	252.64	266.57	268.45	260.52	296.73	288.23	290.25	264.08	273.05
October	267.51	252.64	266.57	268.45	260.52	296.73	288.23	290.65	264.09	273.09
November	267.51	252.64	266.62	268.45	260.52	296.73	288.23	290.65	264.77	273.17
December	267.51	252.89	268.22	268.45	260.86	296.73	289.33	290.70	264.77	273.62
INDEX NUMBERS										
(Base : Weighted average hourly wage rate, Australia, year 1954 = 100)										
1974 -										
January	328.5	294.2	315.3	323.5	309.3	392.0	352.1	374.4	325.7	333.2
February	331.1	294.6	319.3	329.4	311.8	392.7	354.9	375.3	326.1	335.3
March	331.3	294.8	324.5	330.9	312.8	393.2	355.6	377.5	327.6	336.3
April	365.6	318.9	327.3	338.7	332.6	408.1	359.9	390.8	352.0	351.6
May	396.9	347.1	359.1	372.4	363.0	439.5	407.1	421.6	394.0	387.8
June	418.7	349.8	382.3	406.2	378.4	488.0	423.3	442.3	404.9	405.2
July	436.1	352.1	417.7	427.2	391.8	498.6	444.3	452.4	417.9	420.1
August	437.9	393.8	420.8	432.4	413.5	500.0	453.5	460.0	419.5	433.9
September	460.4	403.0	430.9	442.9	425.4	512.9	461.4	467.9	429.4	444.2
October	460.6	403.7	440.2	446.8	427.9	514.8	480.6	470.5	440.5	451.9
November	461.2	404.0	447.6	450.1	429.9	527.8	481.7	478.8	440.9	454.7
December	465.6	404.2	455.3	452.9	432.4	528.6	490.9	484.9	453.5	460.3
1975 -										
January	471.9	405.3	461.9	463.4	437.1	536.0	499.2	489.6	462.0	466.5
February	480.5	406.9	470.0	477.4	443.5	538.7	504.1	492.7	465.7	471.7
March	481.3	439.2	474.4	480.1	460.1	538.7	506.7	499.2	474.1	481.9
April	484.4	444.0	477.7	482.8	464.0	539.5	508.8	500.6	478.1	484.9
May	512.6	462.5	504.2	507.0	486.5	562.2	538.1	555.3	498.5	512.2
June	513.0	486.3	509.9	511.5	499.6	564.9	551.0	555.6	504.6	522.6
July	515.3	486.5	512.0	516.1	501.3	570.8	553.8	557.0	507.0	524.9
August	515.5	486.6	513.8	516.8	501.8	571.0	556.5	559.9	507.1	526.2
September	533.2	503.6	531.3	535.1	519.3	591.4	574.5	578.5	526.4	544.3
October	533.2	503.6	531.3	535.1	519.3	591.4	574.5	579.3	526.4	544.3
November	533.2	503.6	531.4	535.1	519.3	591.4	574.5	579.3	527.7	544.5
December	533.2	504.1	534.6	535.1	520.0	591.4	576.7	579.4	527.7	545.4

(a) See page 79. Figures for July 1975 and subsequent months are subject to revision. (b) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction.

HOURLY WAGE RATES : ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS (a)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates.

End of -	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
WAGE RATES (Cents)							
1974 -							
January	173.20	161.64	167.92	161.81	164.00	158.02	167.17
February	173.81	163.69	168.06	162.81	164.17	158.75	168.21
March	174.07	163.93	170.29	163.33	164.80	159.97	168.73
April	181.53	173.33	175.99	170.35	169.08	165.98	176.42
May	205.58	187.56	186.62	183.62	185.22	187.75	194.54
June	209.43	203.07	193.85	196.15	189.55	192.56	203.30
July	219.22	208.32	202.30	200.52	195.75	197.89	210.76
August	224.72	215.53	216.51	207.08	199.32	200.76	217.67
September	228.44	220.23	225.10	212.21	210.25	211.02	222.85
October	232.57	224.64	225.52	216.29	216.27	212.62	226.72
November	234.07	225.45	226.26	218.23	219.43	218.18	228.12
December	236.10	226.01	231.62	230.01	220.33	233.36	230.95
1975 -							
January	236.76	230.72	237.67	231.88	228.20	237.68	234.06
February	240.63	231.37	242.78	233.70	229.76	238.10	236.65
March	245.47	238.11	246.97	236.52	232.31	242.26	241.77
April	247.37	239.40	247.90	236.79	235.37	242.80	243.28
May	259.55	258.31	256.64	247.49	243.68	252.01	256.96
June	266.22	263.71	259.14	250.00	247.07	254.99	262.21
July	266.84	264.20	263.96	250.75	250.53	255.61	263.36
August	267.03	264.20	263.96	250.56	260.32	255.87	263.98
September	276.47	273.49	273.95	259.36	263.50	265.67	273.05
October	276.47	273.49	273.95	259.75	263.73	265.67	273.09
November	276.47	273.49	274.61	259.86	263.79	265.67	273.17
December	276.47	273.82	277.63	259.87	263.79	266.39	273.62

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base : Weighted average hourly wage rate, Australia, year 1954 = 100)

1974 -							
January	345.2	322.2	334.7	322.5	326.9	315.0	333.2
February	346.4	326.3	335.0	324.5	327.2	316.4	335.3
March	347.0	326.8	339.4	325.6	328.5	318.9	336.3
April	361.8	345.5	350.8	339.5	337.0	330.8	351.6
May	409.8	373.8	372.0	366.0	369.2	374.2	387.8
June	417.4	404.8	386.4	391.0	377.8	383.8	405.2
July	437.0	415.2	403.2	399.7	390.2	394.4	420.1
August	447.9	429.6	431.5	412.8	397.3	400.2	433.9
September	455.3	439.6	448.7	423.0	419.1	420.6	444.2
October	463.6	447.8	449.5	431.1	431.1	423.8	451.9
November	466.6	449.4	451.0	435.0	437.4	434.9	454.7
December	470.6	450.5	461.7	458.5	439.2	465.1	460.3
1975 -							
January	471.9	459.9	473.7	462.2	454.9	473.7	466.5
February	479.6	461.2	483.9	465.8	458.0	474.6	471.7
March	489.3	474.6	492.3	471.4	463.0	482.9	481.9
April	493.1	477.2	494.1	472.0	469.1	483.9	484.9
May	517.3	514.9	511.5	493.3	485.7	502.3	512.2
June	530.6	525.6	516.5	498.3	492.5	508.3	522.6
July	531.9	526.6	526.1	499.0	499.4	509.5	524.9
August	532.3	526.6	526.1	499.4	518.9	510.0	526.2
September	551.1	545.1	546.0	517.0	525.2	529.5	544.3
October	551.1	545.1	546.0	517.7	525.7	529.5	544.3
November	551.1	545.1	547.4	517.8	525.8	529.5	544.5
December	551.1	545.8	553.4	518.0	525.8	531.0	545.4

(a) See page 79. Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. Figures for July 1975 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

PRESCRIBED WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK, DECEMBER 1975

Indexes of weighted average weekly hours of work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements.

<i>Industry group</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
ADULT MALES							
Mining and quarrying	35.75	40.00	37.88	40.00	38.16	39.12	37.06
Manufacturing –							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Textiles, clothing and footwear	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Food, drink and tobacco	39.94	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.98
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Paper, printing, etc.	40.00	39.94	40.00	40.00	39.21	40.00	39.95
Other manufacturing	40.00	39.96	40.00	39.91	40.09	39.97	39.98
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	39.99	39.99	40.00	39.98	39.98	40.00	39.99
Building and construction	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Railway services	40.00	39.96	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.99
Road and air transport	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Communication	39.80	39.64	39.64	39.19	39.64	39.19	39.65
Wholesale and retail trade	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	39.23	38.93	39.52	39.23	39.58	39.39	39.25
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
All industry groups (a)	39.77	39.96	39.88	39.95	39.83	39.91	39.86
ADULT FEMALES							
Manufacturing –							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	39.97	39.87	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.94
Textiles, clothing and footwear	39.95	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.98
Food, drink and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Other manufacturing	39.79	39.94	40.00	39.86	40.00	40.00	39.87
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	39.92	39.97	40.00	39.97	40.00	40.00	39.95
Transport and communication	38.04	37.94	37.81	37.84	37.87	36.28	37.91
Wholesale and retail trade	39.55	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.82
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	38.49	39.25	39.24	39.19	39.44	37.67	38.92
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.40	39.94	39.91	39.85	39.92	39.88	39.68
All industry groups (b)	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.63	39.67

(a) Excludes rural industry and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the later definite particulars of prescribed hours of work are not available. (b) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction.

DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY WAGE RATES; WAGE RATES INDEXES, SEPTEMBER 1975 (a)

Weekly wage rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements.

	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
ADULT MALES							
Weekly wage rates (\$) –	Proportion of index weights in each weekly wage rates group (per cent)						
Less than 85.00	2.0	0.2	1.8	1.0	1.6	0.1	1.3
85.00 to 89.99	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.6	10.7	0.3	1.5
90.00 to 94.99	3.8	6.6	0.7	6.1	6.3	3.1	4.5
95.00 to 99.99	11.6	7.8	2.3	9.2	8.4	9.7	8.8
100.00 to 104.99	7.5	10.2	13.1	9.3	11.5	15.2	9.7
105.00 to 109.99	12.5	8.0	9.7	13.4	4.9	11.3	10.4
110.00 to 114.99	14.8	22.7	8.3	24.1	15.1	13.6	17.0
115.00 to 119.99	13.0	13.8	16.1	11.7	18.3	17.1	14.0
120.00 to 124.99	7.7	5.5	9.3	4.6	11.5	9.0	7.3
125.00 to 129.99	3.9	6.9	13.1	2.1	2.3	1.4	5.6
130.00 to 139.99	8.5	5.7	6.9	8.0	3.4	6.7	7.0
140.00 to 149.99	4.3	5.4	11.2	8.5	3.8	11.5	6.1
150.00 to 159.99	4.3	4.9	3.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	3.6
160.00 to 169.99	1.5	0.5	2.9	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.2
170.00 to 179.99	3.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.6
180.00 and over	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Weighted average (mean) (\$)	117.16	116.67	121.96	114.94	111.14	116.35	117.03
Median (\$)	114.60	113.70	118.50	113.20	113.90	114.50	114.60
	Proportion of weekly rates equal to the minimum wage (per cent)						
Federal awards, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State awards, etc.	3.3	0.8	2.2	3.1	1.6	0.3	2.3
All awards, etc.	1.6	0.2	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.1	1.1
ADULT FEMALES							
Weekly wage rates (\$) –	Proportion of index weights in each weekly wage rates group (per cent)						
Less than 85.00	0.9	2.0	2.9	4.1	6.0	1.4	2.0
85.00 to 89.99	1.3	2.5	0.0	1.5	5.5	4.1	1.8
90.00 to 94.99	4.8	12.4	9.2	13.9	13.2	19.8	9.2
95.00 to 99.99	12.1	9.4	7.2	5.9	11.8	14.0	10.3
100.00 to 104.99	26.5	23.5	33.9	24.5	14.1	17.6	25.3
105.00 to 109.99	6.5	7.8	4.4	38.3	19.7	9.1	9.8
110.00 to 114.99	8.4	6.5	8.8	6.9	7.8	4.5	7.6
115.00 to 119.99	25.2	10.0	3.4	1.4	19.7	24.7	15.9
120.00 to 124.99	13.4	11.6	27.7	1.3	1.0	2.6	12.5
125.00 to 129.99	0.7	12.7	1.8	1.4	0.7	1.2	4.8
130.00 to 134.99	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.7
135.00 and over	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Weighted average (mean) (\$)	108.85	108.60	108.51	103.59	104.23	104.85	108.02
Median (\$)	107.70	105.30	103.60	104.90	104.70	103.40	106.00
	Proportion of weekly rates equal to the minimum wage (per cent)						
Federal awards, etc.	0.5	1.7	..	..	..	..	0.9
State awards, etc.	1.2	..	1.8	2.2	3.6	2.7	1.2
All awards, etc.	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	2.8	1.4	1.1

(a) See explanatory notes on page 97. Figures in this table may not agree with corresponding averages for September 1975 shown in other tables of this Section which include later revised figures.

BASIC WAGES, MINIMUM WAGES, AND INCREASES IN TOTAL AWARD WAGES

The tables in this section give details of basic wages, minimum wages and increases in award total wages operative in 1974 and 1975. Figures for earlier periods are published in the Appendix to the *Labour Report* and in the monthly bulletins *Wage Rates and Earnings* (Reference No. 6.16).

STATE BASIC WAGES : WEEKLY RATES (\$)

State	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	State	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
N.S.W.	(a) 18 September 1975	51.20	41.90	South Australia	..	(b)	(b)
Victoria	..	(b)	(b)	Western Australia	(a) 31 May 1974	48.50	43.50
Queensland (c)	22 September 1975	56.30	44.05	Tasmania	(a) 18 September 1975	50.00	50.00

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown. (b) Basic wage rates no longer operate. (c) Rates shown are operative in the Southern Division - Eastern District (including Brisbane). District allowances are added for other areas - see Labour Report No. 58, 1973 (page 127).

MINIMUM WAGE : WEEKLY RATES (\$) - FEDERAL AWARDS

Date operative (a)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	"Six Capital Cities"	Canberra	Darwin (b)
ADULT MALES									
1973 29 May	60.80	60.00	58.30	59.60	60.10	60.70	60.10	60.30	63.00
1974 23 May	68.80	68.00	66.30	67.60	68.10	68.70	68.10	68.30	71.00
1975 1 January	76.80	76.00	74.30	75.60	76.10	76.70	76.10	76.30	79.00
15 May	80.80	80.00	78.30	79.60	80.10	80.70	80.10	80.30	83.00
18 September	83.60	82.80	81.10	82.40	82.90	83.50	82.90	83.10	85.80
ADULT FEMALES									
1974 23 May (c)	58.50	57.80	56.40	57.50	57.90	58.40	57.90	58.10	60.40
30 September (d)	61.90	61.20	59.70	60.80	61.30	61.80	61.30	61.50	63.90
1975 1 January	69.10	68.40	66.90	68.00	68.50	69.00	68.50	68.70	71.10
15 May	72.70	72.00	70.50	71.60	72.10	72.60	72.10	72.30	74.70
30 June (d)	80.80	80.00	78.30	79.60	80.10	80.70	80.10	80.30	83.00
18 September	83.60	82.80	81.10	82.40	82.90	83.50	82.90	83.10	85.80

(a) Rates are operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown. (b) Rates shown for Darwin are applicable in the Northern Territory north of the 20th parallel of south latitude. Rates for the Northern Territory south of this parallel are \$1.60 a week less for adult males. (c) Minimum wages for adult females operative for the first time. (d) Rates were operative from the beginning of the pay-periods in which 30 September 1974 and 30 June 1975 occurred.

MINIMUM WAGE : WEEKLY RATES (\$) - STATE AWARDS

State	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	State	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
N.S.W.	(a) 18 September 1975	83.60	83.60	South Australia	(a) 22 September 1975	82.40	82.40
Victoria	(a) 18 September 1975	82.80	82.80	Western Australia	(a) 30 June 1975	82.50	80.10
Queensland (b)	22 September 1975	83.30	83.30	Tasmania	(a) 18 September 1975	83.50	83.50

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown. (b) See footnote (c) to first table on this page.

GENERAL INCREASES IN AWARD TOTAL WAGES - ADULT MALES AND ADULT FEMALES

Federal awards			Victorian Wages Board determinations			South Australian State awards	
Date operative (a)	Increase		Date operative (a)	Increase		Date operative (a)	Increase
1974 23 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50		1974 23 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50		1975 September	3.5 per cent
1975 15 May	3.6 per cent		1975 15 May	3.6 per cent			
18 September	3.5 per cent		18 September	3.5 per cent			

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

AWARD RATES OF PAY AND PRESCRIBED HOURS OF WORK, PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS

The rates of pay and hours of work in the tables in this section have been taken from awards, determinations and collective agreements of industrial tribunals and in some cases from unregistered collective agreements operative at 31 December 1975. The occupations shown are a sample of those appearing in the six-monthly publication *Award Rates of Pay and Prescribed Hours of Work - Adult Males and Adult Females - State Capital Cities* (Reference Number 6.15). Rates shown are those payable in the capital cities except for those in primary production, and coal mining and shipping.

The rates of pay quoted are those which had been notified by 30 April 1976 and may be subject to revision due to retrospective adjustments to awards, etc.

For some occupations more than one wage rate is quoted, indicating that there are different classes or grades of work or that different rates are payable according to locality. Where only two rates are specified,

they are shown in the form \$118.80 & \$120.70. In other cases the rates are shown in the form \$125.75 - \$130.55, indicating that, in addition to the two rates specified, certain intermediate rates are also prescribed.

The weekly rates shown are generally those prescribed in awards, etc. for a full week's work (excluding overtime). Where it is not possible to quote such rates, hourly or daily rates are shown. Prescribed rates of minimum wage for adult males and adult females (see page 93) are used where applicable. For most occupations the hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) are 40, where the weekly hours prescribed differ from 40 they are shown in footnotes to the tables.

The wage rates and hours of work shown in these tables have been compiled for statistical purposes only, and any inquiries regarding specific rates prescribed for particular occupations should be addressed to the appropriate industrial tribunal.

AWARD RATES OF PAY AND PRESCRIBED HOURS OF WORK ADULT MALES, STATE CAPITAL CITIES, 31 DECEMBER 1975

\$

Industry and occupation	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
Primary Production -						
Fruit picker	(a)98.30	(a)98.30	84.40	(a)98.30	..	(a)98.30
General station hand (b)	(a)100.60	(a)100.60	(c)103.30	(a)100.60	(a)100.60	(a)100.60
Shearer per 100 flock sheep (d)	48.20	48.20	48.16	48.20	48.20	48.20
Shed hand (d)	138.80	138.80	159.90	138.80	138.80	138.80
Coal Mining (e) -						
Labourer	(f)117.80	..	(f)142.60-144.20	..	(f)107.25	(f)116.40
Machine miner	(f)132.80	..	(f)129.30-131.10	(g)148.55-157.60	(f)127.16	(f)132.30
	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>
Engineering etc. -						
Boilermaker	114.60	113.70	127.00	113.20	113.90	114.50
Fitter and/or turner	114.60	113.70	127.00	113.20	113.90	114.50
Labourer	90.50	89.40	102.20	89.00	89.50	90.40
Machinist, 2nd class	103.20	102.20	102.30	101.60	101.70	103.10
Process worker	95.80	94.90	95.00	94.50	95.00	95.70
Storeman	101.20	100.30	100.40	99.90	99.30	101.10
Welder, 1st class	114.60	113.70	128.00	113.20	113.90	114.50
Textiles, Footwear -						
Footwear manufacturing	101.20-112.30	101.20-112.30	101.20-112.30	101.20-112.30	109.40	101.20-112.30
Labourer, woollen mills	97.00	97.00	87.90	89.60	97.00	97.00
Food Manufacturing -						
Bread carter	121.90	112.80	119.70	118.60	110.70&114.90	115.70-126.60
Bread doughmaker	98.40	138.20	121.20	121.60	119.10	140.80
General hand - butter, cheese and milk processing	109.50	105.20	106.70	107.80	111.50	100.60
General hand - jam fruit and vegetable preserving	105.30	105.30	104.30	105.30	97.10	105.30
Slaughterman (beef)	(h)	127.10	140.70	100.20	128.30	142.80
Slaughterman (mutton)	(h)	127.10	140.70	95.10	128.30	137.10
Furniture Making -						
Cabinet maker	123.30	113.20	128.40	112.80	120.80	114.10
Wood machinist	123.30	97.60-113.20	128.40	97.20-102.10	100.10&120.80	98.30-114.10

(a) 44 hours. (b) Without keep. (c) No limitation of hours prescribed. (d) Shearers' and wool pressers' hours are 40 a week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers', with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, etc. Should the time engaged picking up, etc. exceed 30 minutes a day all time thereafter is paid as overtime. Rates shown are "not found" rates. "Found" rates are \$23.67 a week less, except in Queensland, where they are \$34.06 a week less. (e) An additional amount for attendance allowance is payable for each full fortnightly pay-period worked. (f) 35 hours. (g) Open cut mining (dragline and shovel operator). (h) Piece work rates.

AWARD RATES OF PAY AND PRESCRIBED HOURS OF WORK, ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1975 - continued

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
Sawmilling and Timber Yards						
Benchman, No. 1	118.00	118.10	123.50	117.50	118.10	118.90
Circular sawyer	104.50&108.10	103.60&107.10	..	103.20&106.60	101.30&107.10	104.40&108.20
Log yardman	97.20	90.60	115.30	96.70	90.80	98.00
General Printing						
Machine compositor	125.90	124.90	122.80	124.50	125.00	125.80
Machine operator	119.90	118.90	116.90	118.50	118.00	119.70
Newspaper Printing						
Machine compositor						
Day work	130.50	(a)166.50	(b)163.20	155.00	(a)134.20	156.30
Night work	(a)145.98	(a)193.20	(b)190.72	(a)164.00	(c)144.00	(a)165.30
Machinist						
Day work	101.90&123.80	157.80	(b)157.25&163.20	150.00&153.00	(a)125.00	151.20&154.30
Night work	(a)117.38&139.28	(a)184.50	(b)184.77&190.72	(a)159.00&162.00	(c)134.80	(a)160.40&163.30
Other Manufacturing						
Brickmaking labourer	108.90	112.10	106.80	106.80	108.60	110.20
General factory employee, asbestos cement goods	113.60	110.80	113.00	112.60	111.10	91.30
Electricity linesman	126.30&134.40	116.10&129.50	129.90	122.80&134.90	121.30&127.90	107.70-119.40
Moulder, cement goods	114.20	112.40&114.20	113.50	87.80	103.50	112.40
Building (d)						
Bricklayer	168.50	168.50	158.90	158.90	151.04	159.15
Builder's labourer, skilled	156.95-165.10	156.95	142.95	147.35-155.50	142.31	142.40
Carpenter	169.23	169.23	159.63	159.63	151.68	159.88
Painter	167.27	167.27	157.67	157.67	150.45	158.17
Plumber	166.14	158.87	144.25	(e)148.58	151.45	136.60
Roof tiler	167.68	167.68	157.06	158.08	123.60	158.33
Railway Services						
Fettler, labourer, etc.	96.50-98.80	96.00	116.60	103.95	85.40	100.30
Locomotive engine driver	129.15-137.55	127.40-135.80	149.20-154.50	127.55-135.75	115.80-133.60	132.25-140.65
Porter	94.50-100.60	94.00-100.10	114.80&118.00	94.50-107.95	85.40-90.40	98.25-116.05
Guard	107.95-117.95	106.70-117.20	135.50-143.50	107.95-117.95	97.60-105.40	110.50-119.40
Road Transport						
Motor mechanic	114.60	113.70	127.00	113.20	113.90	114.50
Motor truck driver						
Truck 1.2 tonnes or less	(f)128.70	112.70	(g)115.90	112.10	(g)112.80	113.60
Truck over 1.2 to 3 tonnes	(h)132.10	114.90	(i)117.80	114.20	(i)115.00	115.70
Truck over 3 to 6 tonnes	(j)133.10-136.70	116.90	(k)119.90	116.30	(k)117.00	118.00
Bus driver, one-man operator (l)	120.75	115.30	121.30&123.10	117.80	117.75	118.00
Shipping and Stevedoring						
Able seamen, cargo vessels (m)	175.30-179.00	175.30-179.00	175.30-179.00	175.30-179.00	175.30-179.00	175.30-179.00
Wharf labourer, permanent	147.70	147.70	147.70	147.70	147.70	(n)128.50
Communication						
Mail officer	119.80	119.80	119.80	119.80	119.80	119.80
Lineman, grade I	114.90-123.90	14.90-123.90	114.90-123.90	114.90-123.90	114.90-123.90	114.90-123.90
Telecommunications tradesman	137.60	137.60	137.60	137.60	137.60	137.60
Wholesale and Retail Trade						
Retail butcher	116.10	119.30	117.20	118.80	123.30	130.50
Commercial traveller (v)	135.70	128.60	126.80	123.60	127.60	109.80-125.50
Clerk, retail stores	118.00	128.31	122.20	113.20-146.60	115.80	92.10-118.10
Shop assistant	117.50	115.98	113.23	111.90	117.50	92.10-118.10
Storeman, retail stores	107.20	110.80	113.23	107.20	114.20	107.20

(a) 38 hours. (b) 39 hours. (c) 36 hours. (d) The rates shown for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart are weekly equivalents of hourly rates. They include allowances for excess fares and travelling time, sick leave, statutory holidays, following the job, etc. (e) Weekly rates prescribed for a full week's work (excluding overtime). (f) Manufacturers gross vehicle weight up to 6,500 lb. (g) Truck 25 cwt or less. (h) Manufacturers gross vehicle over 10,250 lb. to 13,750 lb. (i) Truck over 25 cwt to 3 tons. (j) Manufacturers gross vehicle weight over 13,750 lb to 27,250 lb. (k) Truck over 3 tons to 6 tonnes. (l) Government operated services only. (m) 8 hours a day. Rates include keep and accommodation valued at \$7.24 a week. (n) Weekly equivalent of guaranteed usage for four week period, for average weekly hours of 20 or more. (v) Local or city.

AWARD RATES OF PAY AND PRESCRIBED HOURS OF WORK, ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1975 - *continued*

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
Public Authority (N.E.L.) and Community and Business Services						
Australian Public Service (a)						
Clerk, Class 1, 21 years	119.80	119.80	119.80	119.80	119.80	119.80
Clerical assistant	107.20-144.50	107.20-144.50	107.20-114.50	107.20-144.50	107.20-144.50	107.20-144.50
Fireman	137.50-168.25	131.33-147.77	121.80-165.90	(b)99.80-117.20	151.10-168.50	(c)117.90-150.15
Hospital cook	124.40-128.70	110.70-137.90	124.20	105.50-112.30	106.20-120.50	122.00-135.60
Clerk, 21 years, private offices	109.10	126.00	112.20	113.20	107.20	92.70
Graduate engineer	150.30-204.90	150.30-204.90	150.30-204.20	150.30-204.90	150.30-204.90	150.30-204.90
Hotels, Personal Service, etc.						
Hotel barman (d)	107.30	106.30	104.20	104.70-109.50	99.20	105.90
General hand, laundries	104.70	102.70	105.40	109.20	91.90	103.00
Cook, restaurant (d)	110.00	109.90	107.60	98.00	99.60	106.20
Waiter, restaurant (d)	102.20	102.30	103.90	89.50	96.00	100.90
Lift attendant	109.40	112.30	103.20	91.20	97.20	110.70
Office cleaner (day)	109.00	109.60	103.30	102.10	99.60	110.70

Award Rates of Pay and Prescribed Hours of Work, Adult Females, 31 December 1975

Industry and occupation	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
Manufacturing						
Process worker, engineering	95.80	94.90	92.70	94.50	89.80	95.70
Dry cleaning presser	106.30	106.30	106.30	106.30	106.30	106.30
Footwear manufacturing	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50
Dressmaking machinist	102.40	102.40	102.40	102.40	102.40	102.40
Knitting mill machinist	101.90	101.90	95.50	94.50	101.90	101.90
General hand - jam, fruit and vegetable preserving	91.80	82.80	110.60	110.60	..	..
Bedding machinist	90.10	100.40	83.48	100.00	82.90	101.10
General hand, printing	98.10	97.10	95.00	96.50	97.20	98.00
Transport and Communication						
Air hostess (e)	88.90-121.30	88.90-121.30	88.90-121.30	88.90-121.30	88.90-121.30	88.90-121.30
Telephonist	(f)112.50	(f)112.50	(f)112.50	(f)112.50	(g)112.50	(g)112.50
Bus conductress (h)	97.00 & 101.60	100.70	..	..	100.80	..
Retail Trade						
Clerk	127.00-159.00	127.00-159.00	127.00-159.00	127.00-159.00	127.00-159.00	127.00-159.00
Shop assistant	117.50	115.98	113.23	102.12-109.56	117.50	92.10-118.10
Public Authority (N.E.L.) and Community and Business Services						
Australian Public Service (a)						
Accounting machinist, grade I	113.60	113.60	113.60	113.60	113.60	113.60
Typist	113.60	113.60	113.60	113.60	113.60	113.60
Hospitals (d)						
Cook	124.40 & 128.70	110.70-137.90	123.20 & 132.00	118.60-122.80	106.20-120.50	122.00-135.60
Kitchenmaid	111.70	107.50	111.80	84.70	89.90	118.00
Nurse (qualified), 1st year	93.40	140.80	135.38	125.40	149.00	126.40
Nursing aide	83.60	112.70-116.70	116.39-131.92	98.40-102.70	109.40	117.60-120.80
Clerk, 21 years, private offices	109.10	126.50	106.30	99.50	107.20	92.70
Typist, private offices	109.10	126.50	112.20	99.50	107.20	92.70
Hotels, Personal Service, etc.						
Office cleaner, day	107.50 & 108.30	109.60	103.30	(i)82.40	94.30	110.70
Hairdresser	120.40	126.27	111.62	114.40	111.00	117.25
Barmaid, hostels (d)	107.30	106.30	104.20	104.70-109.50	99.20	104.60
Waitress, restaurant (d)	102.20	102.30	103.90	82.40	96.00	100.60
Cook, restaurant (d)	113.00	109.90	107.60	88.20	99.60	106.20

(a) 36 ¾ hours. (b) 42 hours. (c) Rate prescribed for 40 hours in four shifts. Firemen also paid for 42 hours in three shifts. (d) Rates of pay represent the weekly cash payment, where board and lodging is not provided. (e) Duty hours shall not exceed - (i) 11 in any one day; (ii) 48 in any one week; (iii) 80 in any two weeks. (f) 34 hours in main exchange, 36 hours in suburban exchanges. (g) 36 hours. (h) Government operated services only. (i) 38 hours.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Explanatory notes

This section contains statistics of industrial disputes for 1975. Some figures for 1974 and earlier years have also been included.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Vol. 1.

The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishment where the stoppages occurred. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these statistics.

The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes as defined on page 98. They need not necessarily relate to the aggregate working time or wages lost for the economy as a whole, for the following reasons. It is known that, at times of labour shortages, some workers involved in industrial disputes obtain work at other establishments. It is also possible that some or all of the total man-days and wages lost in any particular dispute may be made up through working longer hours or increasing the work force at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed.

Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from (a) employers and trade unions, (b) government departments and authorities, (c) State and Federal industrial arbitration authorities, and (d) trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspapers. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, those involving a large number of establishments) may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

Stoppages of work occurring at different times and at different establishments, but due to the same cause may be regarded as one industrial dispute. However, an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State or Territory is counted as a separate dispute in each State or Territory. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry in a State or Territory is counted only once in the number of disputes – in the

industry that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industries. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the figures for the following year. Disputes not settled at the end of a quarter are not counted in the number of disputes for the following quarter, but additional workers involved and working days and wages lost are included. Therefore average days lost per worker involved on a quarterly basis are not comparable with the yearly averages.

For statistics of industrial disputes for earlier periods see *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973 (Reference No. 6.7) and the monthly (Reference 6.27) and quarterly (Reference 6.6) releases on *Industrial Disputes Current* figures are published in the monthly and quarterly releases already mentioned.

Definitions

For these statistics an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

Workers directly and indirectly involved refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

Workers directly involved are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

Workers indirectly involved are those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but who were not themselves parties to the dispute.

Total workers involved for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of workers involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same workers involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of workers involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the figures of workers involved

included in the statistics relate to the maximum number of individual workers involved.

Working days lost refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

Estimated loss in wages represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. In some cases the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

Causes

The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work* and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The figures therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of dispute between employers and employees.

Causes of industrial disputes are grouped as follows:

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers – computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspension, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions – safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the conditions of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning – employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

Other. Disputes concerning – protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, i.e. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages; etc.

Methods of settlement

Statistics of the *method of settlement* of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. The figures also relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. For these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Federal legislation.

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:

Negotiation. Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

Mediation. The arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Federal industrial legislation.

State legislation.

(a) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference.

- (b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

Federal and joint Federal-State legislation.

- (a) Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts.

- (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
- (ii) Coal Industry Acts.
- (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act.
- (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and the Public Service Arbitration Act).

- (b) Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.

Closing down the establishment permanently.

Resumption without negotiation.

Other methods.

NOTE. In this publication figures of workers involved (directly and indirectly), working days lost, and estimated loss in wages have been rounded to the nearest hundred. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables are due to rounding.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : STATES AND TERRITORIES

<i>Period</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Australia</i>
NUMBER OF DISPUTES									
1975	1,053	424	412	194	236	57	37	19	2,432
1975 -									
March quarter	274	76	112	30	60	8	11	6	577
June quarter	289	134	127	48	67	19	9	10	703
September quarter	288	132	113	77	67	13	10	1	701
December quarter	202	82	60	39	42	17	7	2	451
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)('000)									
1975	496.4	570.9	172.7	69.6	53.8	20.1	9.9	4.5	1,398.0
1975 -									
March quarter	91.5	22.6	26.0	9.8	10.3	2.9	1.5	1.0	165.7
June quarter	251.3	196.2	69.2	27.9	18.8	9.0	5.3	3.1	580.9
September quarter	80.3	89.1	30.6	12.2	12.0	2.1	2.3	0.1	228.7
December quarter	73.2	263.0	46.9	19.7	12.7	6.1	0.7	0.3	422.6
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)									
1975	1,477.8	1,221.7	473.3	127.6	100.7	40.6	33.4	34.9	3,509.9
1975 -									
March quarter	189.2	42.2	63.6	9.9	11.6	0.9	2.7	2.5	322.7
June quarter	780.5	524.5	113.5	41.0	39.8	12.4	21.2	23.2	1,556.1
September quarter	389.0	409.0	203.6	50.4	25.3	22.2	8.1	7.6	1,115.2
December quarter	119.1	246.1	92.6	26.3	23.9	5.0	1.3	1.5	515.8
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)									
1975	41,150.3	31,896.8	13,498.5	3,168.2	3,075.2	1,007.5	878.4	1,085.9	95,760.7
1975 -									
March quarter	5,029.3	1,070.1	1,757.3	210.7	346.6	23.7	69.2	67.6	8,574.4
June quarter	21,589.8	13,466.9	3,157.0	1,029.1	1,204.0	301.8	558.3	714.9	42,021.7
September quarter	11,345.2	10,877.5	6,023.8	1,259.5	795.4	537.8	213.0	255.1	31,307.2
December quarter	3,186.0	6,482.4	2,560.4	669.0	729.2	144.2	37.9	48.3	13,857.5

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES, AUSTRALIA 1975

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry (a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly) ('000)	Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
				Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved	
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3	6.0	3.8	0.6	129.6
B	Mining –					
	Coal mining	175	49.5	343.3	6.9	11,456.5
	Other mining (b)	188	33.0	90.0	2.7	2,807.6
	Total mining	363	82.5	433.3	5.3	14,264.1
C	Manufacturing –					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	170	94.5	253.2	2.7	6,215.7
	Textiles; clothing and footwear –					
	Textiles	13	17.3	20.7	1.2	327.1
	Clothing and footwear	4	0.8	1.9	2.5	42.2
	Total textiles; clothing and footwear	17	18.1	22.6	1.3	369.3
	Wood, wood products and furniture	23	7.0	13.0	1.9	324.6
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	56	43.7	63.8	1.5	2,096.7
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	49	11.7	34.5	3.0	797.8
	Metal products, machinery and equipment –					
	Basic metal products (c)	195	47.2	98.6	2.1	2,703.4
	Fabricated metal products (c)	162	65.6	105.7	1.6	2,423.7
	Transport equipment (c)	226	116.2	178.9	1.5	4,589.2
	Other machinery and equipment (c)	93	17.6	128.6	7.3	3,404.3
	Total metal products, machinery and equipment (c)	681	553.5	1,279.2	2.3	33,073.1
	Other manufacturing –					
	Non-metallic mineral products (d)	56	10.6	47.0	4.4	1,246.6
	Miscellaneous manufacturing (e)	17	4.9	30.0	6.2	777.1
	Total other manufacturing	73	15.5	77.0	5.0	2,023.8
	Total manufacturing	1,069	744.0	1,743.3	2.3	45,063.3
D	Electricity, gas and water –					
	Electricity and gas	24	20.0	26.8	1.3	747.1
	Water, sewerage and drainage	10	14.8	226.5	15.3	6,416.0
	Total electricity, gas and water	34	34.8	253.4	7.3	7,163.1
E	Construction	309	158.4	497.0	3.1	14,860.6
F	Wholesale and retail trade –					
	Wholesale trade	21	31.2	109.0	3.5	2,810.2
	Retail trade	25	7.7	94.3	12.3	2,256.7
	Total wholesale and retail trade	46	38.9	203.3	5.2	5,066.9
G, H	Transport and storage; communication –					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication –					
	Road transport	34	31.6	37.8	1.2	932.4
	Other transport and storage; communication	19	4.2	7.4	1.8	211.5
	Total road transport; other transport and storage; communication	53	35.9	45.3	1.3	1,143.9
	Railway transport; air transport –					
	Railway transport	44	76.3	78.0	1.0	1,897.3
	Air transport	12	3.3	5.6	1.7	153.1
	Total railway transport; air transport	56	79.5	83.6	1.1	2,050.4
	Water transport –					
	Stevedoring services	279	46.9	46.2	1.0	1,180.9
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	74	10.1	17.9	1.8	542.5
	Total water transport	353	57.0	64.0	1.1	1,723.4
	Total transport and storage; communication	462	172.4	192.9	1.1	4,917.7
I	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	21	21.3	13.7	0.7	324.9
I	Other industries –					
	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	25	36.3	14.0	0.4	276.7
J, K	Public administration and defence; community services –					
	Health	16	38.7	62.4	1.6	1,290.4
	Education, libraries, museums and art galleries	32	38.7	45.0	1.2	1,250.9
	Other (f)	52	26.0	48.0	1.8	1,152.6
	Total public administration and defence; community services	100	103.4	155.4	1.5	3,693.9
	Total other industries	125	139.7	169.4	1.2	3,970.7
	Total	2,432	1,398.0	3,509.9	2.5	95,760.7

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification – see second paragraph on page 97. Statistics in this industry detail are available only annually.
 (b) ASIC sub-divisions 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. (c) Sub-total includes details of large disputes that cannot be allocated to the appropriate sub-divisions. Details for the sub-divisions therefore do not add to this sub-total. (d) Glass, clay and other non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28). (e) Leather, rubber and plastic products and manufacturing n.e.c. (ASIC sub-divisions 34). (f) Public administration and defence (ASIC division 1); welfare and charitable services and religious institutions (ASIC sub-division 83); and other community services (ASIC sub-division 84).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES (a), AUSTRALIA WORKING DAYS LOST ('000) (b)

Period	Mining		Manufacturing		Construction	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries	All industries
	Coal	Other	Metal products, machinery and equipment (c)	Other		Stevedoring services	Other		
1974	163.0	146.5	2,850.8	756.7	1,188.7	111.1	516.2	559.4	6,292.5
1975	343.3	90.0	1,279.2	464.1	497.0	46.2	146.7	643.5	3,509.9
1975 -									
January	2.2	4.0	6.2	7.1	2.9	4.7	1.6	8.2	36.9
February	5.0	5.2	26.3	24.0	23.9	2.3	2.2	27.8	116.7
March	8.1	1.3	40.0	22.3	50.4	2.0	7.8	37.2	169.1
April	10.9	7.3	116.4	24.4	45.1	3.6	13.5	195.1	416.3
May	36.8	7.6	177.2	78.1	65.8	6.3	7.2	125.4	504.6
June	45.8	12.2	387.2	44.4	71.3	2.5	11.4	60.5	635.3
July	100.3	11.5	196.4	51.3	124.2	2.5	26.7	44.7	557.6
August	55.5	15.0	77.5	61.1	46.2	2.1	4.6	30.7	292.8
September	72.0	9.9	83.5	23.8	14.7	1.7	27.0	32.2	264.9
October	2.2	4.9	83.5	44.9	16.9	6.3	11.9	35.5	206.1
November	3.0	9.1	75.1	62.1	33.6	10.8	30.8	45.5	270.1
December	1.5	2.1	9.8	20.5	1.7	1.4	2.0	0.7	39.7

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see second paragraph on page 97. (b) Refers to all disputes operative in the period. (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES, AUSTRALIA, 1975

ASIC Industry (a)

Cause of dispute (b)	Cause of dispute (a)									Per cent of total
	Mining		Manufacturing		Construc- tion	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries	All industries	
	Coal	Other	Metal products, machinery and equip- ment (c)	Other		Steve- doring services	Other			
NUMBER OF DISPUTES										
Wages	14	35	257	213	122	20	44	115	820	% 33.7
Hours of work	3	4	7	5	..	2	4	2	27	1.1
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	..	2	4	4	..	5	8	4	27	1.1
Managerial policy	74	76	240	114	110	78	71	73	836	34.4
Physical working conditions	34	41	69	25	39	122	27	18	375	15.4
Trade unionism	33	26	63	19	31	22	20	11	225	9.3
Other	17	4	41	8	7	30	9	6	122	5.0
Total	175	188	681	388	309	279	183	229	2,432	100.0

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)

	- '000 -										%
Wages	15.8	8.4	362.8	107.0	72.4	2.7	45.8	110.1	725.1	51.9	
Hours of work	0.7	0.8	5.0	1.4	..	0.1	2.6	0.1	10.6	0.8	
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	..	0.4	4.6	1.0	..	1.6	0.9	1.3	9.9	0.7	
Managerial policy	14.9	14.2	54.4	25.5	26.2	10.5	9.6	43.3	198.4	14.2	
Physical working conditions	7.3	4.5	15.5	3.7	5.4	10.6	5.5	1.3	53.8	3.8	
Trade unionism	5.3	4.3	14.5	7.2	14.4	3.3	24.9	12.2	86.0	6.2	
Other	5.6	0.5	96.7	44.6	40.0	18.0	36.3	72.4	314.2	22.5	
Total	49.5	33.0	553.5	190.5	158.4	46.9	125.5	240.7	1,398.0	100.0	

WORKING DAYS LOST

WORKING DAYS LOST										
	Mining		Manufacturing		Construction	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries	All industries	%
	Coal	Other	Metal products, machinery and equipment (c)	Other		Stevedoring services	Other			
Wages	281.3	28.8	1,015.7	318.4	326.0	5.0	68.0	521.7	2,565.0	73.1
Hours of work	1.2	8.7	4.0	1.4	..	0.3	3.8	0.8	20.2	0.6
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	..	0.4	5.4	1.1	..	1.6	0.9	0.7	10.1	0.3
Managerial policy	35.1	31.4	119.4	84.4	57.0	9.8	11.8	56.7	405.6	11.6
Physical working conditions	9.8	9.4	22.7	13.2	23.4	7.2	8.1	2.0	95.9	2.7
Trade unionism	6.6	10.9	52.9	12.9	65.4	4.5	34.4	24.0	211.7	6.0
Other	9.2	0.3	59.1	32.7	25.1	17.9	19.5	37.5	201.4	5.7
Total	343.3	90.0	1,279.2	464.1	497.0	46.2	146.7	643.5	3,509.9	100.0

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification - see second paragraph on page 97. (b) For nature of classification see page 98. (c) ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES AND DURATION, AUSTRALIA, 1975

ASIC industry (a)										
Duration (working days)	Manufacturing								All industries	Per cent of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment (b)	Other	Construction	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries		
	Coal	Other				Stevedoring services	Other			
NUMBER OF DISPUTES										
Up to 1 day	93	73	311	120	120	192	78	105	1,092	44.9
Over 1 to 2 days	43	48	87	54	31	65	39	31	398	16.4
Over 2 to 3 days	20	24	42	50	27	13	19	27	222	9.1
Over 3 to less than 5 days	8	17	70	46	33	4	20	16	214	8.8
5 to less than 10 days	8	19	97	76	53	5	19	35	312	12.8
10 to less than 20 days	2	6	49	39	31	..	5	12	144	5.9
20 to less than 40 days	1	1	23	3	10	..	2	2	42	1.7
40 days and over	..	..	2	..	4	..	1	1	8	0.3
Total	175	188	681	388	309	279	183	229	2,432	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
Up to 1 day	18.6	12.5	161.4	110.6	82.2	33.4	69.4	171.6	659.8	47.2
Over 1 to 2 days	8.8	4.9	84.4	13.1	44.0	12.1	48.8	30.6	246.6	17.6
Over 2 to 3 days	4.0	5.7	263.0	32.4	1.3	0.6	1.5	3.1	311.7	22.3
Over 3 to less than 5 days	2.4	5.9	15.7	8.1	4.5	0.5	3.5	9.0	49.6	3.5
5 to less than 10 days	1.5	3.1	18.6	12.0	13.4	0.4	1.2	5.1	55.3	4.0
10 to less than 20 days	10.2	0.7	6.8	14.0	11.5	..	1.0	10.1	54.4	3.9
20 to less than 40 days	3.9	0.2	3.3	0.2	0.8	..	0.1	10.5	18.9	1.4
40 days and over	..	..	0.2	..	0.6	..	0.1	0.8	1.7	0.1
Total	49.5	33.0	553.5	190.5	158.4	46.9	125.5	240.7	1,398.0	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
Up to 1 day	17.3	7.5	84.9	70.1	57.7	22.7	41.0	100.8	401.9	11.5
Over 1 to 2 days	14.1	7.5	137.6	21.3	65.9	16.5	65.1	54.1	382.0	10.9
Over 2 to 3 days	9.6	14.9	676.7	87.7	3.4	1.5	3.7	7.9	805.3	22.9
Over 3 to less than 5 days	8.8	22.7	61.4	30.8	17.7	2.8	11.1	35.7	191.1	5.4
5 to less than 10 days	8.7	21.3	127.7	79.9	96.3	2.8	7.8	34.4	378.9	10.8
10 to less than 20 days	190.8	11.4	98.6	171.4	199.7	..	12.3	135.7	820.0	23.4
20 to less than 40 days	94.1	4.7	82.1	3.0	23.9	..	3.0	215.7	426.5	12.2
40 days and over	..	..	10.2	..	32.4	..	2.6	59.2	104.4	3.0
Total	343.3	90.0	1,279.2	464.1	497.0	46.2	146.7	643.5	3,509.9	100.0
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES										
Up to 1 day	543.3	224.2	2,203.3	1,817.0	1,720.9	585.1	1,059.6	2,516.7	10,670.3	11.1
Over 1 to 2 days	461.7	215.1	3,551.9	543.2	1,787.2	437.6	1,510.4	1,155.2	9,662.1	10.1
Over 2 to 3 days	295.8	479.8	17,509.8	2,111.5	95.8	41.0	96.6	180.9	20,811.0	21.7
Over 3 to less than 5 days	314.7	714.7	1,564.9	801.2	522.8	78.6	293.4	884.9	5,175.3	5.4
5 to less than 10 days	260.5	696.8	3,169.2	1,976.7	2,666.6	38.6	244.0	865.5	9,917.7	10.4
10 to less than 20 days	6,370.5	346.9	2,706.3	4,664.6	5,961.9	..	353.1	3,484.3	23,887.6	24.9
20 to less than 40 days	3,210.1	130.1	2,125.2	76.1	820.4	..	89.1	6,168.1	12,619.0	13.2
40 days and over	..	..	242.5	..	1,285.0	..	90.6	1,399.7	3,017.8	3.2
Total	11,456.5	2,807.6	33,073.1	11,990.2	14,860.6	1,180.9	3,736.8	16,655.1	95,760.7	100.0

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification — see second paragraph on page 97. (b) ASIC sub-division 29, 31, 32, 33.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1975 (a)

ASIC industry (b)										
Method of settlement (c)	Manufacturing									
	Metal products, machinery and equipment (d)				Transport and storage; communication			Other industries	All industries	Per cent of total
	Mining		Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other				
	Coal	Other								
NUMBER OF DISPUTES										
Negotiation	41	72	188	121	78	79	42	51	672	27.6
Mediation	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	13	0.5
State legislation –										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	4	41	19	52	54	1	8	39	218	9.0
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	0.2
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation –										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under –										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	4	61	63	31	3	28	20	210	8.6
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	0.5
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	0.1
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	†
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	0.1
Closing down the establishment permanently	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Resumption without negotiation	117	70	409	150	141	192	101	113	1,293	53.2
Other methods	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	4	0.2
Total	175	188	681	388	309	279	183	229	2,432	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
	– '000 –									%
Negotiation	6.3	7.8	33.1	20.9	23.6	8.0	9.5	10.1	119.1	8.5
Mediation	*	*	0.9	0.4	0.2	*	0.1	2.5	4.1	0.3
State legislation –										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	0.2	5.1	4.5	13.6	5.6	0.1	0.7	27.8	57.6	4.1
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation –										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under –										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	2.1	320.3	17.3	4.7	0.7	1.9	7.7	354.7	25.4
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	17.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.6	1.3
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	†
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.1
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	*	†
Closing down the establishment permanently	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Resumption without negotiation	25.4	18.1	192.6	138.4	124.2	37.9	113.1	192.2	842.0	60.2
Other methods	..	..	1.4	..	0.1	..	*	*	1.5	0.1
Total	49.5	33.0	553.5	190.5	158.4	46.9	125.5	240.7	1,398.0	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
	– '000 –									%
Negotiation	13.1	22.6	174.8	115.2	210.2	8.3	18.8	44.1	607.1	17.3
Mediation	*	*	5.3	1.7	3.5	*	2.1	22.5	35.1	1.0
State legislation –										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	0.3	25.9	23.9	74.2	41.8	0.1	3.5	309.5	479.3	13.7
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	0.3	1.7	†
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation –										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under –										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	11.9	858.0	91.9	65.9	2.1	16.8	106.8	1,153.4	32.9
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	285.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	285.4	8.1
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	0.2	†
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	†
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	..	0.3	†
Closing down the establishment permanently	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Resumption without negotiation	44.5	29.6	206.8	181.0	175.1	35.5	104.1	160.2	936.8	26.7
Other methods	..	..	9.4	..	0.2	..	*	*	9.6	0.3
Total	343.3	90.0	1,279.2	464.1	497.0	46.2	146.7	643.5	3,509.9	100.0

* Less than 50. † Less than 0.05 per cent.

(a) Figures in this table relate to disputes that ended in the year and may not agree with figures shown in tables on pages 99 and 100.

(b) Australian Standard Industrial Classification – see second paragraph on page 97. (c) For nature of classification see page 98. (d) ASIC sub-division 29, 31, 32, 33.

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED, AUSTRALIA 1974 AND 1975

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1974	1,027	25.8	1.3	104.6	1.7	2,315.5
	1975	831	20.9	1.5	77.6	2.2	2,102.1
50 and under 100	1974	548	38.9	1.9	139.0	2.2	3,123.3
	1975	537	38.5	2.8	117.5	3.4	3,122.9
100 and under 200	1974	444	62.3	3.1	170.4	2.7	3,625.2
	1975	392	56.5	4.0	196.0	5.6	5,173.4
200 and under 400	1974	304	84.4	4.2	344.9	5.5	8,082.9
	1975	279	76.8	5.5	245.1	7.0	7,048.3
400 and under 1,000	1974	242	167.6	8.4	474.3	7.5	10,291.7
	1975	247	161.9	11.6	521.7	14.9	14,400.2
1,000 and under 2,000	1974	110	158.2	7.9	465.7	7.4	9,978.5
	1975	74	110.1	7.9	288.6	8.2	7,757.6
2,000 and under 3,000	1974	45	115.5	5.8	245.3	3.9	5,364.5
	1975	20	58.8	4.2	82.0	2.3	2,107.4
3,000 and over	1974	89	1,352.2	67.5	4,348.3	69.1	85,520.2
	1975	52	874.4	62.6	1,981.3	56.5	54,048.9
Total	1974	2,809	2,004.8	100.0	6,292.5	100.0	128,301.8
	1975	2,432	1,398.0	100.0	3,509.9	100.0	95,760.7

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST, AUSTRALIA, 1974 AND 1975

Total working days lost	Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100	1974	1,231	89.4	4.5	51.0	0.8	1,136.4
	1975	1,051	75.5	5.4	44.0	1.3	1,172.8
100 and under 500	1974	850	142.8	7.1	193.6	3.1	4,240.3
	1975	807	152.8	10.9	187.7	5.4	5,093.5
500 and under 1,000	1974	264	125.8	6.3	188.5	3.0	4,127.2
	1975	232	90.6	6.5	168.6	4.8	4,487.9
1,000 and under 2,000	1974	178	124.6	6.2	252.8	4.0	5,368.1
	1975	137	94.2	6.7	203.7	5.8	5,321.3
2,000 and under 5,000	1974	160	254.7	12.7	551.3	8.8	11,728.7
	1975	113	163.5	11.7	364.4	10.4	9,821.5
5,000 and under 10,000	1974	53	177.5	8.9	420.3	6.7	9,046.3
	1975	47	207.2	14.8	405.2	11.6	11,337.4
10,000 and over	1974	73	1,090.1	54.4	4,634.9	73.7	92,654.9
	1975	45	614.2	43.9	2,136.3	60.9	58,526.3
Total	1974	2,809	2,004.8	100.0	6,292.5	100.0	128,301.8
	1975	2,432	1,398.0	100.0	3,509.9	100.0	95,760.7

Working days lost per thousand employees

The figures of working days lost used in these compilations relate to those lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. For Australia the figures have been calculated on two bases : (a) for all disputes, (b) for disputes excluding those attributable to "other" causes (as shown on page 101). The latter have been excluded because they are disputes in which the relationships between employer and employee is not involved.

The figures of employment used in these compilations are monthly estimates of wage and salary earners in civilian employment excluding those in agriculture and in private households employing staff. The employment figures for each year are averages of twelve monthly estimates. For details of the employment series, see the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment* (Reference No. 6.4). The employment estimates have recently been revised to incorporate new benchmarks derived from the 1971 population census and other sources and are now classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : WORKING DAYS LOST PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES, AUSTRALIA, 1967-1971 (a)

	All causes	All causes excluding "other" (a)
1967	181	150
1968	269	262
1969	472	284
1970	555	511
1971	693	646

(a) See text above.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : WORKING DAYS LOST PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES, 1972-1975

	1972	1973	1974	1975
All causes -				
Australia (a)	449	570	1,320	742
New South Wales	518	641	1,520	860
Victoria	506	600	1,787	926
Queensland	516	541	859	766
South Australia	152	313	727	293
Western Australia	273	327	687	265
Tasmania	151	1,079	663	298
Industries (b) -				
Coal mining	2,909	4,268	7,725	14,926
Other mining (c)	1,152	2,855	2,611	1,573
Manufacturing -				
Metal products, machinery and equipment (d)	1,128	1,418	4,927	2,415
Other manufacturing (e)	540	898	1,037	683
Total manufacturing	793	1,124	2,758	1,442
Construction	1,028	1,107	2,975	1,253
Transport and storage; communication -				
Stevedoring services	2,154	2,912	6,613	2,783
Other transport and storage; communication	639	285	1,515	431
Total transport and storage; communication	720	415	1,754	540
Other industries (f)	93	139	213	240
All causes excluding "other" (g)	416	541	1,290	700

(a) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (b) Figures classified according to ASIC are not available prior to 1972. (c) ASIC sub-divisions 11 and 13-16. (d) ASIC sub-divisions 29 and 31-33. (e) ASIC sub-divisions 21-28 and 34. (f) Includes finance, insurance, real estate and business services (ASIC division I); public administration and defence (ASIC division J); and community services (ASIC division K). (g) See text above.

JOB VACANCIES

Introduction

This section contains the results of sample surveys designed to obtain information on the levels and composition of job vacancies in March 1974 and 1975. More detailed statistics appear in *Job Vacancies* (Reference No. 6.49) and the preliminary statement (Reference No. 6.58). These results are of considerable value in providing a measure of the coverage of the Commonwealth Employment Service job vacancy statistics, and a comparison with the CES figures is shown in "Comparability with Commonwealth Employment Service statistics" on page 107.

Scope and coverage

All wage and salary earners were covered except

- members of the defence forces,
- employees in agriculture,
- employees in private households employing staff,
- waterside workers employed on a casual basis,
- persons employed by private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to payroll tax.

At the time of the selection of the sample, payroll tax was payable by employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries. In general, Australian Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations are specifically exempted under the Australian and State Payroll Tax Acts, 1971-75.

Included in the survey results are vacancies for all categories of employees, including managerial, full-time, part-time, permanent, temporary and seasonal employees; and adults, juniors, trainees, apprentices, cadets, etc. Excluded are vacancies that would have been filled by persons already hired, by promotion or transfer of existing employees, or by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial disputes. Also excluded are vacancies that were not immediately available for filling on the survey date, that is, those that became available after the specified date. The surveys did not cover vacancies for work to be done under contract, such as by building sub-contractors, owner-drivers, etc.

Because the surveys were limited in scope and coverage (e.g. private employers not subject to payroll tax were excluded) the results do not give the total number of job vacancies in Australia at the survey dates. The underestimation may be greater in those industries (e.g. retail trade) and occupations (e.g. shop assistants) where the payroll tax coverage is low.

Industry and occupation classification

The industry classification used for these surveys is the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) described in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)* 1969, Vol 1. The industry divisions and sub-divisions shown in the table on page 109 are those used to classify and stratify employers for sampling purposes; more detailed industry figures are therefore not available. The occupation classification is based on the Australian Classification of Occupations adopted for the 1971 Census of Population, described in *Classification and Classified List of Occupations*, June 1971.

Sample design

Employers included in the surveys were selected from lists of employers stratified by State, sector, industry and number of employees. All Australian and State government departments and authorities, private employers with 500 or more employees and local government authorities with 250 or more employees were included in the surveys. Samples of private payroll taxpayers, non-government hospitals and local government authorities were selected from the remainder. In 1975 the total number of employers in the survey was about 8,800.

Definitions

A *job vacancy* was defined as a job immediately available for filling on the survey date and for which active steps were being taken by the employers to find or recruit an employee from outside the enterprise or authority in the particular State or Territory. Active steps to find or recruit an employee included efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying government or private employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or authority.

Vacancies for adults comprise those for which the adult rate of pay would be paid, and all vacancies open to either adult or junior applicants without preference.

Vacancies for juniors are those open to applicants under 21 years of age who would not be paid at the adult rate for the occupation. Vacancies for apprentices, trainees, cadets and other juniors were reported against the occupation for which they were to be trained.

Private sector refers to private employers subject to payroll tax and employees of non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax.

Government sector refers to employees of Australian and State government departments, authorities and semi-government bodies and of local government authorities.

The *job vacancy rate* is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

Reliability of the estimates

As the private sector and local government sector of the survey were surveyed by means of samples (see "Scope and Coverage" on page 106), the estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variation which might occur by chance because only samples of employers were surveyed. The extent of the detail published has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability.

The imprecision due to sampling variability should not be confused with other inaccuracies such as those

which may occur because of imperfect reporting by respondents. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the non-sampling error and may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort has been made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, efficient operating procedures and careful editing of the returns.

Comparability with Commonwealth Employment Service statistics.

For a number of reasons the estimates obtained from these surveys differ from the number of vacancies registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) at the end of March 1974 and March 1975. The following table shows the number of job vacancies as measured by the two sets of statistics. For purposes of comparison, job vacancies in primary production have been excluded from the CES figures.

JOB VACANCIES, AUSTRALIA

	March 1974			March 1975		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
CES	53,963	31,385	85,348	22,578	10,337	32,915
ABS survey	(a)126,000	39,200	165,200	(a)43,900	11,300	55,200
Ratio of CES to survey figures (per cent)	43	80	52	51	91	60

(a) Includes job vacancies for either males or females without preference.

The principal reason for the difference is that, because notification of vacancies is voluntary, many vacancies are not registered with the CES. Other reasons are:

(a) the survey estimates relate to vacancies *immediately* available for filling on the survey date, whereas the CES statistics relate to vacancies which were unfilled at the Friday nearest the end of the month and which employers claimed could be filled if labour were supplied *immediately or within the following month*.

(b) the coverage of the surveys is somewhat restricted (see "Scope and coverage" on page

106) and the results are subject to sampling variability (see "Reliability of the Estimates" above).

(c) the CES figures may include some vacancies already filled or cancelled by the date at which the figures are compiled, but of which the CES may not have been notified.

NOTE: Estimates of job vacancies shown in this section have been rounded to the nearest hundred. Percentages have been rounded to the first decimal place. Any discrepancies between totals and the sum of components are due to rounding.

JOB VACANCIES, STATES AND TERRITORIES

									Australia			
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	For adults (a)	For juniors (a)	Total	
JOB VACANCIES												
	Number ('000)											Per cent
March 1974 –												
For males	41.0	32.1	13.3	9.0	7.1	1.7	0.8	1.4	97.0	9.3	106.4	64.4
For females	14.4	13.4	5.7	2.4	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	29.4	9.7	39.2	23.7
For males or females (b)	7.3	6.0	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.5	2.1	18.2	1.4	19.7	11.9
Total	62.7	51.6	20.6	12.2	10.1	2.4	1.5	4.0	144.7	20.5	165.2	100.0
Private sector (a)	49.0	43.0	16.1	10.4	8.6	1.8	(c)	(c)	115.4	16.0	131.3	79.5
Government sector (a)	13.7	8.6	4.5	1.8	1.5	0.7	(c)	(c)	29.3	4.6	33.9	20.5
March 1975 –												
For males	11.6	8.5	3.4	2.4	3.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	28.3	3.3	31.7	57.3
For females	4.7	2.9	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.4	3.0	11.3	20.5
For males or females (b)	2.9	3.5	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.9	11.6	0.6	12.2	22.1
Total	19.3	14.9	7.1	4.1	4.4	1.2	1.5	2.8	48.3	7.0	55.2	100.0
Private sector (a)	13.7	10.9	4.0	2.8	3.3	0.8	(c)	(c)	32.6	4.7	37.3	67.5
Government sector (a)	5.6	3.9	3.1	1.3	1.1	0.4	(c)	(c)	15.7	2.3	17.9	32.5
JOB VACANCY RATES (a)												
March 1974	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.0	6.7	5.6	(c)	(c)	3.6	
March 1975	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	5.2	3.8	(c)	(c)	1.3	

(a) For definition see page 106. (b) Vacancies open to male or female applicants without preference. (c) Not available.

JOB VACANCIES : INDUSTRIES (a)

			March 1974		March 1975	
A.S.I.C. Code	Sub-division	Industry (a)	Number ('000)	Job vacancy rate (per cent)	Number ('000)	Job vacancy rate (per cent)
B		Mining	3.0	4.1	1.5	1.9
C		Manufacturing	67.8	4.9	15.4	1.3
	21-22	Food, beverages and tobacco	5.7	2.6	1.9	0.9
	23,24	Textiles; clothing and footwear	10.4	6.0	1.8	1.4
	26	Paper, printing, etc.	3.1	3.0	0.7	0.7
	27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1.6	2.2	0.6	0.8
		Metal products, machinery and equipment	35.4	5.9	8.1	1.5
	29	Basic metal products	4.8	4.6	1.2	1.1
	31,33	Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	21.4	6.6	5.1	1.8
	32	Transport equipment	9.2	5.3	1.8	1.3
	25,28,34	Other	11.7	5.3	2.3	1.2
D		Electricity, gas and water	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4
E		Construction	14.4	4.5	4.0	1.3
F		Wholesale and retail trade	28.1	3.5	9.7	1.3
	46-47	Wholesale trade	11.1	3.2	3.0	0.9
	48	Retail trade	17.0	3.8	6.7	1.6
G,H		Transport and storage; communication	12.3	2.8	2.6	0.7
I		Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	10.7	2.9	3.8	1.2
J,K		Public administration and defence; community services (b)	21.7	2.7	15.6	1.8
A,L		Other (c)	6.2	2.5	2.4	0.9
		Total	165.2	3.6	55.2	1.3

(a) See "Industry and occupation classification" on page 106. (b) Excludes defence forces. (c) Excludes agriculture (ASIC sub-division 01), services to agriculture (02) and private households employing staff (94).

JOB VACANCIES : PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS ('000)

Code number (a)	Occupation (a)	March 1974	March 1975
030-034	Nurses, including probationers and trainees	4.4	2.8
070	Draftsmen and tracers	1.3	0.5
071-081	Technicians and technical assistants, n.e.c.	2.9	1.4
100-119	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	2.1	1.4
150,160	Book-keepers, cashiers, office machine operators	2.8	0.7
155	Stenographers and typists	3.6	2.0
161-163	Other clerical workers	15.6	7.5
200-201,211-217	Sales workers, excluding commercial travellers	7.9	3.9
400-425	Miners, quarrymen and related workers	1.4	0.5
520-522,524	Drivers, road transport	3.8	0.8
646	Motor vehicle mechanics	4.2	1.2
654	Boilermakers, including metal plate and structural steel workers	3.1	1.1
660	Electricians, including electrical mechanics	0.9	0.7
675	Carpenters, joiners	4.0	0.7
673,697	Tradesmen assistants	2.3	0.5
720-728,736	Production - process workers - Food and drink	2.7	1.0
670-672, 735, 737	Other	15.7	2.2
743-745, 748, 750	Storemen and packers	4.1	0.5
767	Labourers - Building and construction	2.0	0.7
772-781, 783-785	Other	14.3	3.5
801	Policemen	0.9	1.0
807-809	Cooks, maids, catering and kitchen workers	2.9	1.6
821	Cleaners, offices, buildings	2.2	0.5
..	Other occupations	60.1	18.5
	Total	165.2	55.2

(a) See "Industry and occupation classification" on page 106 regarding Classification of Occupation.

LABOUR TURNOVER

General

This section contains results of a sample survey of labour turnover in Australia for the month of March 1975. Some comparative figures are also shown for March 1974. More detailed statistics appear in the bulletin *Labour Turnover* (Reference No. 6.8).

Explanatory notes showing particulars of the scope of the survey, definitions of terms used, etc. are contained in the following paragraphs. The basic form used in the March 1975 survey was similar to that used for the 1974 survey, a copy of which was published in the bulletin (Reference No. 6.8) containing the March 1974 survey results.

Scope and coverage

Labour turnover has been measured in terms of engagements and separations, information for the month of March being collected for each State and Territory from individual private and government employers.

All wage and salary earners were covered except

- . members of the defence forces,
- . employees in agriculture,
- . employees in private households employing staff,
- . waterside workers employed on a casual basis,
- . persons employed by private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to payroll tax.

At the time of the selection of the sample, payroll tax was payable by employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries. In general, Australian Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations are specifically exempted under the Australian and State Payroll Tax Acts, 1971-75.

Australian and State Government bodies were completely enumerated; for other employers separate stratified random samples of private employers, non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax, and local government authorities were used.

Although the sample was not designed to provide precise figures on the numbers of employees represented, it has been calculated that the 1975 survey was representative of approximately 2,793,000 male and 1,373,000 female wage and salary earners, comprising 1,885,000 males and 1,000,000 females in private employment and 909,000 males and 374,000 females in government employment.

Period covered by the survey

The period covered by the survey returns was from the last pay-day in February to the last pay-day in

March. The length of this period would have varied for individual employers.

Reliability of the estimates

As parts of the surveys were conducted from samples of employers (see "Scope and coverage of the survey" above) the estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations which might occur by chance because only samples of employers were surveyed. The extent of the detail published has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability. In general, the lower the rate of labour turnover the higher the sampling variability associated with the result. Thus the standard errors for March 1975 survey results are in many cases higher than the corresponding errors for March 1974 survey.

Definitions

Engagements and *separations* relate to employees of individual employers and include the movement of employees from one employer to another in the same industry in a State or Territory. They also include the movement of employees between one State or Territory and another, even if they continued to be employed by the same employer.

Engagements relate to persons engaged or re-engaged during the period, whether or not they are still on the payroll at the end of the period. Employees returning from leave and employees returning after industrial disputes are *not* counted as engagements.

Separations relate to persons whose employment has terminated for any reason during the period. Employees on leave and employees involved in industrial disputes are *not* counted as separations.

Engagement rates and *separation rates* are calculated as percentages of the relevant average employment in the particular industry, State, etc.

Dismissed means employment terminated on the employer's initiative for disciplinary or similar reasons.

Retrenched means employment terminated permanently or otherwise, on the *employer's initiative* because of reduction in operations, redundancy, shortage of materials, completion of job, etc.

Left means employment terminated on the *employee's initiative* except for reasons shown in *Other* below.

Other means separations due to death, injury, sickness, retirement (including leaving employment to get married), enlistment in the defence forces, and similar reasons.

Other employees include production, construction, maintenance, sales, transport, service and distribution employees. They exclude *administrative, office, clerical, managerial, executive and professional employees*, who were not further defined.

Private employees are employees of private employers subject to payroll tax and employees of non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax.

Government employees are civilian employees of Australian and State government departments, authorities and semi-government bodies and of local government authorities.

NOTE. The engagement and separation rates shown in this section have been rounded to the first decimal place. Any discrepancies between total separation rates and the sums of components are due to rounding.

LABOUR TURNOVER RATES, MARCH 1975
(Per cent)

	March 1975							March 1974	
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ENGAGEMENT RATES									
Males -									
Administrative, clerical, managerial, etc. (a)	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.4	*	3.1	2.4
Other	4.7	4.8	6.0	4.4	6.9	4.0	12.8	*	7.4
Total	3.8	3.8	4.7	3.5	5.3	3.1	9.4	5.1	5.8
Private (b)	4.2	4.5	5.1	3.8	6.2	*	(c)	(c)	7.2
Government (b)	2.7	2.0	4.0	2.9	3.6	1.8	(c)	(c)	2.6
Females -									
Administrative, clerical, managerial, etc. (a)	3.3	3.7	3.8	2.5	4.4	*	8.4	5.3	5.3
Other	5.8	6.7	7.9	7.1	8.1	*	11.5	*	9.7
Total	4.5	5.1	5.7	5.1	6.2	*	9.5	5.8	7.6
Private (b)	5.1	5.8	6.7	5.8	6.6	*	(c)	(c)	8.5
Government (b)	2.5	2.9	4.0	3.4	5.0	*	(c)	(c)	4.9
Persons -									
Administrative, clerical, managerial, etc. (a)	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.5	5.7	4.1	3.6
Other	5.0	5.4	6.5	5.1	7.2	4.7	12.5	*	8.0
Total	4.0	4.2	5.0	4.0	5.5	3.8	9.5	5.4	6.4
Private (b)	4.5	5.0	5.6	4.5	6.3	4.5	(c)	(c)	7.7
Government (b)	2.6	2.2	4.0	3.0	4.0	2.8	(c)	(c)	3.3
SEPARATION RATES									
Males -									
Administrative, clerical, managerial, etc. (a)	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.1	*	2.0	2.0
Other	4.4	3.9	5.2	3.9	5.8	4.1	16.2	*	6.7
Total	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.2	4.5	3.4	11.6	4.0	5.2
Private (b)	4.3	3.7	4.8	4.1	5.6	4.5	(c)	(c)	6.4
Government (b)	1.6	1.4	2.8	1.3	2.6	1.5	(c)	(c)	2.3
Females -									
Administrative, clerical, managerial, etc. (a)	3.0	2.8	3.8	2.4	2.9	3.4	6.2	2.8	4.2
Other	5.7	4.6	7.5	6.6	7.1	5.6	9.1	*	8.0
Total	4.2	3.7	5.5	4.6	4.9	4.4	7.2	3.5	6.2
Private (b)	5.0	4.2	6.6	6.1	5.5	5.5	(c)	(c)	7.2
Government (b)	1.8	1.8	3.6	1.4	3.5	3.0	(c)	(c)	3.0
Persons -									
Administrative, clerical, managerial, etc. (a)	2.2	2.0	2.6	1.9	2.4	2.6	4.8	2.3	2.9
Other	4.7	4.1	5.7	4.6	6.1	4.4	14.8	*	7.1
Total	3.7	3.2	4.5	3.6	4.7	3.7	10.3	3.8	5.5
Private (b)	4.5	3.9	5.4	4.7	5.6	4.7	(c)	(c)	6.8
Government (b)	1.6	1.5	3.1	1.4	2.8	2.0	(c)	(c)	2.5
(a) Administrative, office, clerical, managerial, executive and professional, etc. employees. (b) For definitions see page 111. (c) Separate figures for the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are not available.									
* Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.									
METHOD OF SEPARATION (Persons)									
Dismissed	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4
Retrenched	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.5
Left	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.0	3.4	2.4	8.0	2.6	4.3
Other	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	3.7	3.2	4.5	3.6	4.7	3.7	10.3	3.8	5.5

LABOUR TURNOVER RATES : INDUSTRIES, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 1975
(Per cent)

		March 1975										
		Males			Females			Persons				
		Adminis- trative, clerical, manag- erial, etc. (b)	Other	Total	Adminis- trative, clerical, manag- erial, etc. (b)	Other	Total	Adminis- trative, clerical, manag- erial etc. (b)	Other	Total	March 1974 Persons Total	
ASIC division	ASIC industry (a)	(b)	Other	Total	(b)	Other	Total	(b)	Other	Total		
ENGAGEMENT RATES												
C	Manufacturing –											
	Food, beverages and tobacco	1.1	6.8	5.7	3.4	13.1	10.6	1.9	8.5	7.1	9.6	
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	1.2	5.3	4.2	1.8	6.4	5.7	1.5	6.1	5.2	8.0	
	Paper, printing, etc.	1.5	1.2	1.3	3.9	2.4	3.1	2.4	1.5	1.8	5.4	
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1.2	2.8	2.2	2.7	4.0	3.4	1.6	3.1	2.5	5.0	
	Metal products, machinery and equipment –											
	Basic metal products	0.6	3.0	2.4	1.1	2.5	1.7	0.7	2.9	2.3	5.2	
	Fabricated metal products and machinery (c)	2.2	5.0	4.4	3.5	5.7	4.9	2.6	5.2	4.5	7.6	
	Transport equipment	0.9	3.8	3.3	2.9	4.1	3.6	1.3	3.8	3.3	6.8	
	Total	1.5	4.2	3.6	3.1	5.2	4.3	1.9	4.4	3.7	7.0	
	Other (d)	1.6	5.9	5.0	3.0	6.3	5.0	3.7	5.9	5.0	9.8	
	Total manufacturing	1.4	4.7	4.0	3.0	7.1	5.8	1.9	5.3	4.5	7.7	
	Non-manufacturing –											
B	Mining	2.1	3.9	3.5	4.7	7.9	5.1	2.7	3.9	3.6	5.1	
D	Electricity, gas and water	0.7	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.3	1.7	0.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	
E	Construction	2.8	8.0	7.3	*	*	*	2.9	8.0	7.1	7.4	
F	Wholesale trade	1.8	5.2	3.8	4.1	*	4.9	2.7	5.4	4.1	6.8	
F	Retail trade	2.4	6.5	5.5	4.0	6.7	6.0	3.2	6.6	5.8	6.9	
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	1.0	2.4	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.9	1.6	2.4	2.2	4.2	
I	Finance, business services	1.9	*	3.0	3.7	*	3.9	2.8	*	3.4	5.4	
J,K	Public administration, etc. (e)	2.2	4.7	3.0	3.8	5.3	4.2	3.1	5.0	3.7	4.2	
A,L	Other (f)	*	7.0	6.2	*	9.5	8.1	*	8.2	7.1	10.1	
	Total non-manufacturing	2.0	5.4	4.0	3.7	6.5	4.9	2.8	5.7	4.3	5.8	
	Total, all industries	1.8	5.1	4.0	3.6	6.7	5.1	2.6	5.5	4.4	6.4	
SEPARATION RATES												
C	Manufacturing –											
	Food, beverages and tobacco	1.8	7.4	6.4	3.1	14.5	11.7	2.2	9.3	7.9	9.2	
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	1.0	2.9	2.3	1.9	4.5	4.2	1.5	4.0	3.5	7.2	
	Paper, printing, etc.	1.8	3.0	2.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	2.8	3.3	3.2	4.7	
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1.7	3.2	2.6	2.2	4.1	3.2	1.9	3.4	2.8	4.2	
	Metal products, machinery and equipment –											
	Basic metal products	1.1	3.8	3.2	2.6	6.3	4.0	1.4	3.9	3.2	5.1	
	Fabricated metal products and machinery (c)	1.5	4.2	3.6	2.5	4.5	3.7	1.8	4.3	3.6	7.0	
	Transport equipment	2.4	4.0	3.7	4.8	4.3	4.5	2.9	4.0	3.8	6.3	
	Total	1.6	4.1	3.5	2.9	4.6	3.9	1.9	4.2	3.6	6.5	
	Other (d)	2.5	5.4	4.8	2.4	4.9	4.0	2.5	5.4	4.7	8.5	
	Total manufacturing	1.7	4.7	4.1	2.9	5.4	5.5	2.1	5.2	4.4	7.1	
	Non-manufacturing –											
B	Mining	1.6	4.6	3.8	3.7	13.4	4.8	2.1	4.7	3.9	4.4	
D	Electricity, gas and water	1.0	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	
E	Construction	2.4	6.3	5.8	*	*	*	2.6	6.3	5.6	6.7	
F	Wholesale trade	2.2	4.6	3.6	3.5	5.2	4.1	2.7	4.7	3.8	5.9	
F	Retail trade	2.5	5.2	4.6	4.6	5.6	5.3	3.5	5.4	4.9	6.1	
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	1.2	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.8	1.6	2.6	2.3	3.7	
I	Finance, business services	1.5	*	2.3	3.2	*	3.4	2.3	*	2.8	4.6	
J,K	Public administration (e)	1.2	2.6	1.7	2.5	3.9	3.0	1.9	3.3	2.4	2.9	
A,L	Other (f)	*	5.8	5.1	*	4.1	7.0	*	6.7	6.0	8.7	
	Total non-manufacturing	1.6	4.4	3.3	3.0	7.8	4.0	2.2	4.7	3.5	4.8	
	Total, all industries	1.6	4.5	3.5	3.0	5.8	4.3	2.2	4.9	3.8	5.5	

(a) Australian Standard Industry Classification (ASIC) described in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition) 1969, Vol. 1*. (b) Administrative, office, clerical managerial, executive and professional, etc. employees. (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 31 and 33. (d) Includes wood, wood products and furniture (ASIC sub-division 25); non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28); and miscellaneous manufacturing (ASIC sub-division 34). (e) Excludes defence forces. (f) Other industries – forestry and logging (ASIC sub-division 03); fishing and hunting (ASIC sub-division 04); and entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal service (ASIC division L – excluding private households employing staff).

* Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

TRADE UNIONS

Explanatory notes

The figures contained in this section have been compiled from data obtained from questionnaires sent to individual trade unions in the annual collection of membership of trade unions as at 31 December 1974 and 1975. More detailed statistics appear in the annual publication *Trade Union Statistics* (Reference No. 6.24).

For the purpose of these statistics a trade union is defined as an organisation, consisting predominantly of employees, the principal activities of which include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members.

Current lists of reporting trade unions are maintained by reference to lists of reporting trade unions used in previous years; by reference to trade unions registered under the provisions of the various Federal and State industrial arbitration Acts, trade union Acts, etc.; from names of unions reported to be engaged in conciliation and arbitration proceedings, etc.; and from reports of trade unions in trade journals, trade union and employer periodicals, newspapers, and other publications. It should be noted that not all reporting trade unions are registered under the relevant Federal or State industrial arbitration legislation or State trade union Acts.

The published number of reporting trade unions varies from year to year as a result of amalgamations and mergers of unions; unions ceasing to operate; new unions being formed; existing organisations changing their status such that it brings them within the scope of the definition of a trade union (see second paragraph above); and existing unions reporting for the first time. These variations generally have little or no effect on total membership figures. Between 1974 and 1975 the number of reporting trade unions decreased from 285 to 280. This change was the result of a number of amalgamations or mergers, the effect of which was that 15 unions were reduced to 8 unions, and of two unions reporting for the first time.

The total membership of the reporting trade unions represents the aggregate of the membership of individual unions; persons who are members of more than one union are therefore counted more than once in the totals. The extent of this duplication is not known and it may vary over time. Total reported membership figures are affected by differences in the concept of membership adopted by various unions or by the same union at different times. Union rules on membership may follow different concepts and practices and this may be reflected in the level and fluctuations of the figures reported. Some unions confine their reported membership to "financial" members whilst others may also include "unfinancial" members. Individual unions may or may not include in their reported membership

unemployed members, members who have retired from the labour force, disabled members, members with dues in arrears (who may be kept on union books for varying lengths of time), etc. Members of unions working overseas (e.g. in Papua New Guinea) are excluded from the reported membership data.

Membership of trade unions is shown separately for males and females for each State and Territory. The sub-division of total membership into males and females is not precise because some trade unions are unable to state the exact number of males and females among their members. The sub-division of total membership by States and Territories is also not precise because some unions in the Territories are affiliated with State organisations and their membership is reported under the heading of that State. More accurate reporting of membership by location over the years is reflected in the annual figures for the Territories and this affects their comparability over time.

Interstate or federated trade unions are those unions which have members in more than one State. The larger interstate unions are usually administered by both Federal and State executives, the degree of control of the respective executives varying from union to union. The State branches, or in some cases intra-State branches, of such unions may be separately registered under provisions of relevant State industrial arbitration legislation, etc., perhaps under several different names. When obtaining statistics from trade unions operating wholly within one State or district, trade union secretaries are asked to report whether or not the union is a branch of an interstate, or a larger State or district organisation. This reporting reduces the possibility of duplication in the figures of the number of unions and of membership. An interstate or federated trade union is treated as a separate union in each State or Territory in which it has members, but is counted only once in the Australian total. (See table on page 115).

Proportion of total employed wage and salary earners

The table on page 115 shows the approximate percentages of wage and salary earners in employment who were members of trade unions. The estimates of total wage and salary earners have been derived by adding figures for employees in agriculture and in private households employing staff to the estimates of employees in all other industries as at the end of each year. The percentages shown should be regarded as giving only a broad indication of the extent of union membership among wage and salary earners because they are based on estimates of *employed* wage and salary earners that are subject to revision. The degree of unemployment of reported union members would affect the percentages for a particular year and comparisons over time. The employment estimates have recently been revised to incorporate new benchmarks

derived from the 1971 population census and other sources and are now classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

Organisations registered under the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Details of employer and employee organisations registered under this Act as at the end of 1975 are set out below with comparable figures for 1974 shown in brackets. There were 78 (82) employer organisations registered at the end of 1975. The number of employee unions registered was 147 (149), with membership of 2,482,200 (2,469,000) representing 88 (89) per cent of total membership of all reporting trade unions in Australia.

Organisations registered under State Industrial Arbitration legislation, etc.

New South Wales organisations registered under provisions of the Trade Union Act and the Industrial Arbitration Act are listed periodically in the *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*.

The annual report of the President of the Industrial Court in Queensland contains a list of employer and employee unions registered under provisions of the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act*.

The *Western Australian Industrial Gazette* contains lists of unions of employers and workers registered under the provisions of the *Industrial Arbitration Act*.

NOTE. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables are due to rounding.

TRADE UNIONS : NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP

End of December –	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.(a)	A.C.T.(a)	Aust.
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS (b)									
1974	190	158	137	135	151	121	65	88	(c)285
1975	187	159	134	135	147	117	62	87	(c)280
NUMBER OF MEMBERS ('000)									
1974 –									
Males	741.6	501.1	264.5	189.4	153.0	67.1	12.1	35.5	1,964.4
Females	306.3	210.5	110.6	63.4	63.4	22.0	4.3	17.0	797.3
Persons	1,047.9	711.6	375.1	252.8	216.4	89.1	16.4	52.5	2,761.7
1975 –									
Males	733.5	506.2	275.2	187.3	155.0	64.2	11.2	33.3	1,966.0
Females	341.5	216.1	117.9	68.2	59.3	23.2	4.0	17.6	847.9
Persons	1,075.0	722.3	393.1	255.6	214.3	87.4	15.2	50.9	2,813.8
MEMBERSHIP AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS (per cent)									
1974	(d)59	52	58	56	55	64	37	..	56
1975	(d)61	54	60	57	54	62	38	..	58

(a) See the sixth paragraph page 114. (b) See the fourth paragraph, page 114. (c) Without interstate duplication. See the seventh paragraph, page 114. (d) Includes A.C.T.

TRADE UNIONS : CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF MEMBERS, AUSTRALIA

Number of members	Number of separate unions (a)		Number of members ('000)		Percent of total members Dec. 1975
	Dec. 1974	Dec. 1975	Dec. 1974	Dec. 1975	
Under 100	33	30	1.9	1.4	0.1
100 and under 250	26	33	4.3	5.3	0.2
250 " " 500	39	31	14.1	11.5	0.4
500 " " 1,000	38	38	26.9	26.3	0.9
1,000 " " 2,000	39	38	55.5	54.5	1.9
2,000 " " 5,000	39	40	123.2	130.4	4.6
5,000 " " 10,000	21	19	167.1	129.2	4.6
10,000 " " 20,000	14	14	190.2	207.6	7.4
20,000 " " 30,000	9	8	226.2	200.5	7.1
30,000 " " 40,000	4	7	139.2	239.1	8.5
40,000 " " 50,000	7	5	315.3	225.3	8.0
50,000 " " 80,000	6	8	377.1	485.8	17.3
80,000 and over	10	9	1,120.8	1,097.2	39.0
Total	285	280	2,761.7	2,813.8	100.0

(a) See the fourth paragraph, page 114.

TRADE UNIONS : AREA OF OPERATION, AUSTRALIA

End of December –	Unions operating in (a) –							Total all unions
	1 State	2 States	3 States	4 States	5 States	6 States	2 to 6 States (b)	
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS (c)								
1974	143	8	7	14	21	92	142	285
1975	139	8	7	14	25	87	141	280
NUMBER OF MEMBERS ('000)								
1974	155.7	17.2	98.9	103.9	202.8	2,183.2	2,606.0	2,761.7
1975	168.5	18.0	57.3	147.6	202.1	2,220.3	2,645.3	2,813.8

(a) Certain unions have, in addition to branches in the States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Australian Capital Territory. See the seventh paragraph, page 114. (b) Total of previous five columns. Figures refer to interstate or federated unions. (c) See the fourth paragraph, page 114.

INCIDENCE OF INDUSTRIAL AWARDS, DETERMINATIONS AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Explanatory Notes

This section contains results of a sample survey of private and government employees conducted in respect of the pay-period which included 31 May 1974. The statistics show the number and proportion of employees who were affected by Federal and State awards, determinations and collective agreements, etc. More detailed statistics were published in *Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations and Collective Agreements, May 1974* (Reference No. 6.5).

Scope and coverage of the survey

All wage and salary earners were covered, except members of the defence forces, employees in agriculture, employees in private households employing staff, waterside workers employed on a casual basis, and employees of private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to payroll tax. At the survey date payroll tax was payable by employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries (other than certain Australian Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations specifically exempted under the Australian and State Payroll Tax Acts 1971-1974).

Australian and State government bodies were completely enumerated; for other employers separate stratified random samples of private employers, non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax, and local government authorities were used. The majority of employers were required to supply returns for only a sample of their employees.

The survey was not designed to provide precise details of the number of employees represented, but it has been estimated that the survey was representative of 2,773,000 male and 1,407,000 female wage and salary earners.

Interpretation of survey results

Respondent employers were asked to specify whether each employee selected in the survey had his or her rate of pay varied by reference to a Federal or State award, determination or registered collective agreement, or an unregistered collective agreement.

Because only those private employers who were subject to payroll tax (see "Scope and coverage of the survey" above) were included in the survey, the resulting estimates do not give the total number of employees affected by Federal and State awards, etc. The actual proportion of total employees so affected may also

differ from that obtained from a survey covering all employees. The degree of error in the estimates due to this factor is not likely to be uniform over all industries and awards because the payroll tax coverage is lower for certain industries (e.g. retail trade) and awards (e.g. those affecting shop assistants) than for others.

Definitions

Federal awards, etc. are awards or determinations made by, and collective agreements registered with, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the Public Service Arbitrator, the Coal Industry Tribunal, and the Flight Crew Officers Industrial Tribunal.

State awards, etc. are awards or determinations made by and collective agreements registered with, State industrial arbitration authorities as set out in the paragraphs below. The estimates shown for employees affected by State awards, etc. include a small proportion of employees affected by awards, etc. of State tribunals in other States. Similarly in each Territory there is a small proportion of employees affected by awards etc. of State tribunals in adjacent States.

New South Wales State awards, etc. are awards made by, and collective agreements registered with, the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and the subsidiary tribunals; and determinations made by, and industrial agreements registered with, the Public Service Board of New South Wales.

Victorian State awards, etc. are determinations made by Wages Boards, the Industrial Appeals Court, and the Police Service Board; and regulations made by the Public Service Board and the Teachers Tribunal.

Queensland State awards, etc. are awards made by, and collective agreements registered with, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland.

South Australian State awards, etc. are awards made by the Industrial Commission, Conciliation Committees and the Teachers Salaries Board, collective agreements registered with the Industrial Commission and determinations made by the Public Service Arbitrator.

Western Australian State awards, etc. are awards made by, and collective agreement registered with, the Western Australian Industrial Commission, the Western Australian Coal Industry Tribunal, the Public Service Arbitrator and the Railways Classification Board; and determinations made under the Education Act, including determinations of the Government School Teachers Tribunal.

Tasmanian State awards, etc. are determinations made by Wages Boards, and awards of the Public Service Board and Public Service Arbitrator.

Collective agreements (whether registered or unregistered) are agreements made by an employer or a number of employers with a group or organisation of employees. *Registered collective agreements* are those collective agreements registered with a Federal or State industrial arbitration authority, whilst *unregistered collective agreements* are those not so registered.

Male and female employees are employees who were on the payroll of employers in the pay-period which included 31 May 1974 and who received pay in that pay-period. They include managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff, wages and other employees, part-time and casual workers, employees who began or ceased work during the pay-period, employees on short-time, and employees on

paid leave or holidays during the pay-period. Excluded are employees who received no pay during the pay-period.

Employees affected by awards, etc. are employees whose rates of pay and conditions of work are normally varied in accordance with variations in a specific Federal or State award, determination or registered collective agreement or a specific unregistered collective agreement. However unregistered collective agreements dealing only with over-award pay were ignored.

Employees not affected by awards, etc. are those employees whose rates of pay and conditions of work are not normally varied in accordance with variations in a specific Federal or State award, determination or registered collective agreement or a specific unregistered collective agreement.

EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS, ETC. - MAY 1974

Employees affected by awards, etc.								
State	Number of employees represented in survey	Awards, determinations, registered collective agreements			Unregistered collective agreements	Total	Employees not affected by awards, etc.	Total
		Federal	State (a)	Total				
MALES								
	'000			per cent				
New South Wales	1,044	38.2	46.2	84.4	0.5	84.9	15.0	100.0
Victoria	778	57.5	25.8	83.3	3.0	86.3	13.8	100.0
Queensland	344	28.8	57.3	86.1	0.1	86.2	13.8	100.0
South Australia	262	52.8	32.3	85.1	0.1	85.2	14.7	100.0
Western Australia	209	18.8	64.1	82.9	(b)	82.9	17.1	100.0
Tasmania	78	52.0	32.7	84.7	1.6	86.3	13.7	100.0
Northern Territory	17	77.8	0.6	78.4	(b)	78.4	21.6	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	41	85.4	1.3	86.7	(b)	86.7	13.3	100.0
Australia	2,773	43.7	40.6	84.3	1.1	85.4	14.6	100.0
FEMALES								
New South Wales	543	27.0	64.6	91.6	(b)	91.6	8.4	100.0
Victoria	416	38.2	53.9	92.1	1.5	93.6	6.5	100.0
Queensland	147	20.9	73.6	94.5	(b)	94.5	5.5	100.0
South Australia	133	27.9	65.6	93.5	(b)	93.5	6.5	100.0
Western Australia	102	14.5	76.0	90.5	(b)	90.5	9.6	100.0
Tasmania	35	29.5	65.8	95.3	0.1	95.4	4.7	100.0
Northern Territory	6	83.0	3.1	86.1	(b)	86.1	13.9	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	24	90.6	1.0	91.6	0.7	92.3	7.7	100.0
Australia	1,407	30.2	62.0	92.2	0.5	92.7	7.3	100.0
PERSONS								
New South Wales	1,587	34.4	52.5	86.9	0.4	87.3	12.8	100.0
Victoria	1,194	50.8	35.6	86.4	2.5	88.9	11.2	100.0
Queensland	491	26.4	62.2	88.6	0.1	88.7	11.3	100.0
South Australia	395	44.4	43.5	87.9	0.1	88.0	11.9	100.0
Western Australia	311	17.4	68.0	85.4	(b)	85.4	14.7	100.0
Tasmania	113	45.0	43.0	88.0	1.1	89.1	10.9	100.0
Northern Territory	24	79.2	1.3	80.5	(b)	80.5	19.5	100.0
Australian Capital Territory	65	87.3	1.2	88.5	0.3	88.8	11.3	100.0
Australia	4,179	39.2	47.8	87.0	0.9	87.9	12.2	100.0

(a) See definitions on pages 117 and 118. (b) Less than 0.05 per cent.

EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY MAJOR AWARDS, ETC. (a) - AUSTRALIA, MAY 1974

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Name of award, determination or collective agreement</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Aust.	Metal Industry Award (b)	258,000	67,000	325,000
N.S.W.	Clerks (State) Award	25,000	77,000	102,000
Vic.	Commercial Clerks Determination	24,000	65,000	89,000
N.S.W.	Shop Employees (State) Award	21,000	57,000	78,000
Aust.	Bank Officials (Federal) Award	37,000	26,000	62,000
Aust.	Textile Industry Award	19,000	33,000	52,000
Aust.	Vehicle Industry - Repair, Services and Retail Award	48,000	4,000	51,000
Aust.	Clothing Trades Award	5,000	40,000	45,000
Aust.	Insurance Officers (Clerical Indoor Staffs) Award	23,000	21,000	44,000
Qld.	Clerks and Switchboard Attendants Award	11,000	28,000	38,000
N.S.W.	Club Employees (State) Award	22,000	15,000	37,000
Aust.	Graphic Arts Award	27,000	10,000	36,000
Aust.	Hotels and Retail Liquor Industry Award	16,000	19,000	35,000
Aust.	Vehicle Industry Award	26,000	6,000	32,000
N.S.W.	Public Hospitals Nurses (State) Award	(c)	26,000	27,000
Vic.	Hospitals and Benevolent Homes Determination	4,000	21,000	25,000
N.S.W.	Transport Industry Award	23,000	(c)	24,000
Aust.	Rubber, Plastic and Cable Making Industry Award	17,000	6,000	23,000
Vic.	Food Shops Determination	11,000	12,000	23,000
Aust.	Railways Traffic, Permanent Way and Signalling (Wages Staff) Award	21,000	(c)	22,000
N.S.W.	Hospital Employees (State) Award	7,000	15,000	22,000
S.A.	Clerks Award	5,000	17,000	22,000
Vic.	Registered Nurses Determination	(c)	21,000	21,000
Aust.	Transport Workers Award	20,000	(c)	20,000
N.S.W.	Municipal and Shire Councils (Wages Staff) Award	19,000	(c)	19,000
Aust.	Timber Industry Consolidated Award	18,000	(c)	19,000
Vic.	General Shops Determination	5,000	14,000	18,000
Vic.	Hotel, Restaurant and Boarding Houses Determination	(c)	12,000	16,000
Qld.	Shop Assistants (General) Award	5,000	11,000	16,000
Vic.	Clothing and Footwear Shops Determination	(c)	11,000	15,000
S.A.	Shop Conciliation Committee Award	5,000	10,000	15,000
Qld.	Building Trades Award	15,000	(c)	15,000
Aust.	Footwear Manufacturing Industry Award	4,000	10,000	15,000
W.A.	Metal Trades (General) Award	14,000	(c)	15,000
W.A.	Shop Assistants (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award	6,000	8,000	14,000
Aust.	Railways Miscellaneous Grades Award	12,000	(c)	14,000
N.S.W.	Clerks in Retail Shops (State) Award	(c)	13,000	14,000
W.A.	Clerks (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award	4,000	10,000	14,000
Qld.	Mechanical Engineering Award	14,000	(c)	14,000
N.S.W.	Commercial Travellers (State) Award	13,000	(c)	13,000
Aust.	Meat Processing Interim Award	11,000	(c)	13,000
Aust.	Clerical and Salaried Staff (Wool Industry) Award	8,000	5,000	13,000
Aust.	Furnishing Trades Award	9,000	(c)	13,000
Aust.	Railways Metal Trades Award	13,000	(c)	13,000
Vic.	Cleaners Determination	7,000	5,000	12,000
Vic.	Storemen, Packers and Sorters Determination	10,000	(c)	12,000
Aust.	Municipal Officers Award	11,000	(c)	11,000
Aust.	Railways Salaried Officers Award	10,000	(c)	11,000
Aust.	Motels Award	(c)	7,000	10,000
Vic.	Commercial Travellers Determination	9,000	(c)	10,000
N.S.W.	Watchmen, Caretakers, Cleaners and Lift Attendants Award	6,000	4,000	10,000
Total		908,000	720,000	1,628,000

(a) Major awards, etc. are those which affected the pay and conditions of work of 10,000 or more employees in the survey pay-period. Because of sampling variability the estimates shown should be regarded as broad approximations only. The figures shown have been rounded to the nearest thousand. (b) Includes the Metal Trades Award. (c) Not available. Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

NOTE. In addition to the major awards, etc. listed in this Table there are 20 major awards, etc. each of which relate to one employer. These major awards, etc. affected 440,000 employees.